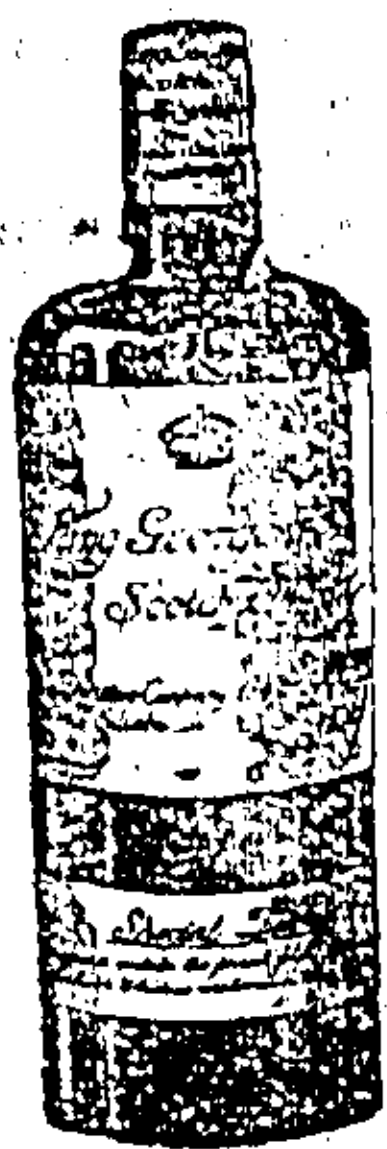


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SIR J. BARRIE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE MYSTERIOUS "SOMETHING."

Addressing the girls of the Wallace High School, where his niece, Miss L. K. Barrow, has been head mistress for a number of years, Sir J. M. Barrie said: "I attended a mixed school in the South of Scotland, and on an unfortunate day for me the girls took a publicistic about which boy had the most smiles. I won—with the result that I lost my smile. I suppose it is still jingling about somewhere in the world, but it has never come back to me. A tragedy in a nut-shell! The moral, the old one—trustful little boys, beware of girls. In those tender days I used, when in funds, to devour severely penny dreadfuls, containing exclusively imaginary matter. They were largely tales about heroic highwaymen and piracy on the high seas, but what most enamoured me were the stories of going on at English boarding-schools. These were the schools for me. The masters were snobs and the boys blew them up with gunpowder. My mind became so set on explosions that when a Sassevach sent me a box containing mysterious red and blue tubes I placed them one by one near the fire and darted back in confidence that they would go off. I dare say I kept when I discovered that they were only coloured chalks. In *Chatterbox* I read an article on the dire future in store for those who read penny dreadfuls. I tried to stand up to it, but when black night fell I stole off to a distant field, my pockets stuffed with little waist-coats, and deep in the hours of the earth I turned the evidence of my guilt.

I noticed after the war it was a common thing for distinguished generals to visit their old school—nearly always famous public schools—and to say, and general rejoicing, that they had always sat at the bottom of the class. Well, if I was like that, at least I shall never boast about it. Even the generals might have been still more wonderful in the war if they had worked at school. Another hardy moral—not to work is to miss the best of the fun. Your great English public school, I never feel myself a foreigner in England except when trying to understand them. I have a great affection for one, at least of them—but they will bewilder me to the end. I am like a dog looking up wistfully at its owner wonder what that noble face means, or if it does have a meaning. To look at these schools are among the fairest things in England. They draw from their sons a devotion that is deeper, more lasting, than almost any other love, and I will know that among their masters are men than whom there are no finer in this country. These schools must be great, and yet I don't quite see how it comes about. Of course, they send yearly on their way a few good scholars, and not a few eminent in the games that we love in this land and are right in loving; but the other four-fifths or what do they get from their famous schools? The generals and other distinguished old boys answer that question triumphantly at the school festivities, but leave the outsider still bewildered.

NOT A SCHOLARSHIP.

It is not scholarship—pooh! It is not even physical prowess. It is not an awakened soul nor any exclusive meanness nor even a superior way of wearing a waistcoat. They describe it briefly and unanswerably as a *Something*, and perhaps wisely leave it at that, putting us in our places for ever, and setting the youth still at school who may have been worrying a little on the subject. This mysterious *Something* is got with no effort. You just become enrolled a member of that school and gradually you acquire the *Something*. So far as I can understand it oozes out of the historic, old walls and penetrates through your clothes. Never, it is said, were there so many applications as now to get sons into these houses never have parents made mightier sacrifices for this great end. Everybody is after the *Something*. Will the old walls that provide it hold out? Let us hope so, but life is becoming more strenuous. Somebody somewhere, somehow, will some day have to submit a piece of that *Something* for scientific examination. Don't think I am saying a word against these great institutions. Even if I wanted to—and I do not—it would be quite useless. No, I could move them. When the last tramp sounds and all the other buildings fall they will not even have noticed the disturbance. All I am arguing for is that if they are so splendid, a way should be found for the boys outside, and that in the meantime slabs of the *Something* should be prepared for other schools. Until you acquire the *Something* you must get along with the *Something* else you already have.

I remember being in Paris on the night of the Armistice, and I think the most wonderful sight I have ever seen in this world was the changed appearance of the women as they realised that the black years had come to an end. No Cinderella ever looked more different after she was dressed by her god-mother. It's over, was the universal cry; nothing hopeful, just a shining thankfulness. Such schools as yours are not a bursting of light through the gloom of the past. Never again will it be impossible for a girl, poor or rich, to adorn herself in the fair garments of learning. 'It's over, the dark days are over,' you can cry at last. Well, that is going too far, but you can at least say, 'It has begun to be over.' It will largely depend on you and myriads like you—the young women of to-morrow—when it is to be completely over. I should like to give a motto, something to strive for. I should like to see it blazoned over the entrance to your school, the words: 'That every child born into the British Empire should get an equal chance.' That will need some doing.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING OF THE FUTURE.

A writer in the *Observer* of February 24th says:—
What is, I think, the first hint of the newspaper reporting of the future will be found in yesterday's *Times* under the heading "Europe in Arms." The article begins:—

A speech by Lord Cecil on "Europe in Arms" was broadcast last night. Lord Cecil said:

COACHMAN WHO HAS DRIVEN FIVE POPES.

The oldest member of the Pontifical household is the coachman, Rinaldo Jacchini, a sturdy old man of eighty, who still takes Pius XI. for his daily drive in the Vatican gardens. Jacchini entered the service of Pius IX. as postillion in 1844, and was afterwards promoted to be coachman. He likes to recall the pomp and splendour of the Papal equipages of those days, when the Pope constantly appeared in public, and the fact that it was he who held the reins when Pius IX. took his last drive through the streets of Rome on September 10th, 1870, the day before the Italian troops stormed Porta Pia. Jacchini has a good deal to say about his different masters, all very unlike in character. Pius IX. was very good-natured and affable in manner, though clouded by sadness in his later years. Leo XIII. was cold and aristocratic, a great contrast to his gentle, unassuming successor Pius X. Benedict XV. could be quick-tempered at times. The present Pope, for whom Jacchini has a great admiration, never fails to speak a kind word to his aged retainer.

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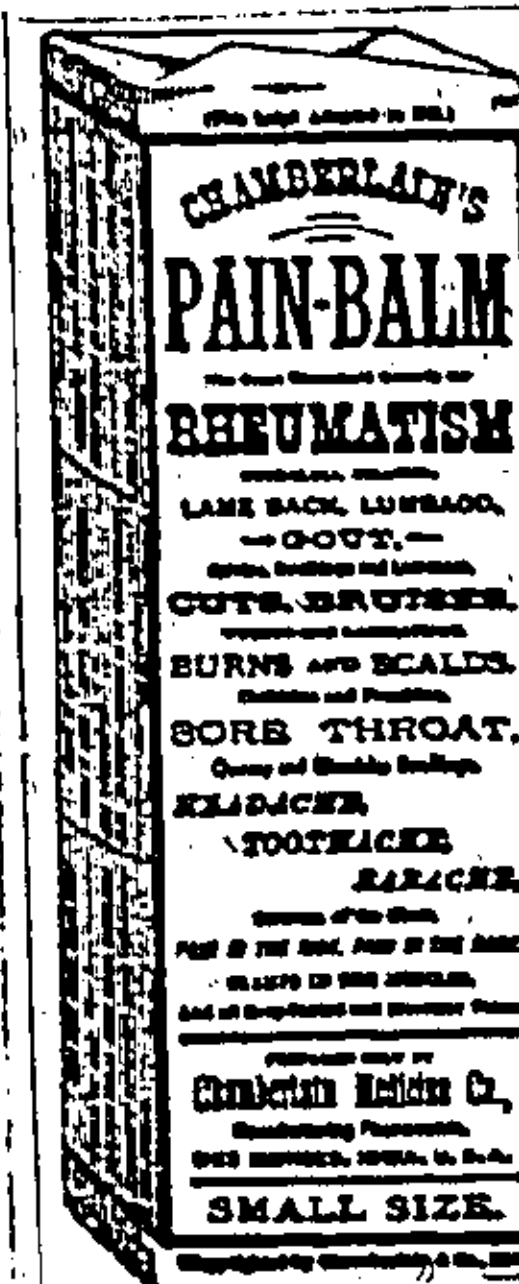
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FUSHUN COLLIERIES.

COAL AVAILABLE FOR 130 YEARS.

The *Manchu Daily News* says that estimates widely vary as to the total coal reserve held by the Fushun collieries regarded as the richest coalfield in the Orient. Some geologists put the total at 1,000,000,000 tons, which may be assigned to the different shafts and pits as follows:

	Tons.
Oyama Shaft	130,000,000
Chienchiuchai Pit	135,000,000
Yangpaipu Pit	38,000,000
Togo Shaft	70,000,000
Laohutai Pit	153,000,000
Wanta Pit	163,000,000
Hsintun Pit	150,000,000
Lungfeng Pit	160,000,000
Total	900,000,000

So far the outputs from the different pits are as follows:

	Tons.
Oyama Shaft	4,000,000
Chienchiuchai Pit	6,000,000
Yangpaipu Pit	6,000,000
Togo Shaft	4,000,000
Laohutai Pit	5,000,000
Wanta Pit	1,000,000
Hsintun Pit	400,000
Lungfeng Pit	900,000
Total	30,300,000

There still remains something like 970,000,000 tons available for mining.

Of course, the consideration of mining costs and other factors might prevent part of the vast coal reserve from being put out. Supposing the whole thereof to permit of being mined, the annual amount of 7,500,000 tons, put as the eventual annual production according to the present programme, will be available for 130 years hence. Even at the rate of 10,000,000 tons a year, the remaining reserve will last for 97 years. The production of 10,000,000 tons a year might not be unworkable from the purely mining point of view, but such a thing would be commercially unfeasible from the coal sales policy. Taking the 7,500,000 ton plan to be the limit, the Fushun Collieries may be counted upon at least for 130 or 130 years longer.

THE YEN EXCHANGE.

WHAT IS "SPECULATION"?

The fall in the yen exchange rate is mainly due to speculative operations on the part of the bankers, the Government maintains. The laws are to be set in motion where speculation is evident. But how can this be done effectively? asks the *Yoshida Nippo*, which gives the view entertained in banking circles. The banker buys on one hand, and sells on the other, and gets the difference, if any. This is quite legitimate. Where fluctuations are large, his operations will have a disturbing effect on the market. But it is practically impossible to determine where legitimate business ends and speculation begins. Here is an example. In the early part of this week there was a margin of about 2 points in the sterling quotations in the Tokyo and Hanshin markets. The circumstance was taken advantage of quickly by the bankers of the Dutch interests, who bought at 1s. 11.15-16d. in Tokyo and sold at 1s. 11d. or so in Kobe. Another case in point. The Yokohama Specie Bank bought dollars and sold yen heavily on the Shanghai market, and these dollars are offered in the home market by the bank at a profit. These are a few of the instances that might be multiplied. Such being the case, the "control" will not have the intended effect of the situation unless a line is drawn between lawful business and illegitimate speculation—a matter involving a large amount of minute investigation on the part of the authorities. —*Japan Chronicle*.

KOBE AS A SILK PORT.

RETURN OF SILK MERCHANTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

The leading silk merchants who went back to Yokohama last October will return to Kobe in a body, according to the *Kobe Shimbun*. They include the Mitsui Bussan, Nihon Menka, Goshu, Yokohama Kiho and other large Japanese concerns, and Messrs. Sulzer, Rudolph & Co. Silber, Hoguer & Co., Pila & Co., Strahler & Co. and other leading foreign merchants. According to the paper, these concerns did not attach much importance to the decision of the Kwangsi manufacturers in favour of Kobe as a silk port, and expected that they would ship their consignments to Yokohama if the companies went back to the port. But it was soon apparent this was a mistake. The manufacturers grew firmer in their attitude, and announced that not a bale would be shipped to Yokohama from the coming season. This practically amounts to a boycott from first class silk exporters, such as Gunze, Ayabe and others, whose manufactures enjoy a well-established reputation in the American market, and in the loss of such good customers as Skinner's, Cheney's and other mills. As a result, an arrangement has been made between these companies and the Yokohama Trade Rehabilitation Association, under which they are free to buy on the Kobe market. —*Japan Chronicle*.

The following story reproduced from a London paper has, in Shakespearean phrase, "an ancient and a fish-like smell": "Fined a pound," said the magistrate. The Chinese prisoner showed no signs of understanding. "You have to pay a pound," said the clerk sternly. "You've have to pay one-o-one pound," added the warder without effect. "Look here," explained the prosecuting counsel, "the magistrate says you've to pay three pounds." "No fear," said the prisoner. "He say one pound."

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 7th, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1,165 b.
Banks	\$245 sa.
Union Insurance	\$50 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$88 1/2 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$163 sa.
Kowloon Wharves	\$150 sa.
Whampoa Docks	\$114 sa.
Hongkong Land	\$32 1/2 sa.
Cenacle	\$25 sa.
Dairy Farms	\$26 1/2 sa.
Watsons	\$35 1/2 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$30 sa.
Hongkong Tram	\$16.55 b.

b.—buyers; s.—sellers; sa.—sales.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 8th to 14th, 1924.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H. Kong. Standard Time.	H. Kong. Standard Time.
Tues.	8	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Wed.	9	0 15 4	5 10 2
Thur.	10	1 37 0	4 18 2
Fri.	11	2 44 1	3 31 3
Satur.	12	3 58 5	2 31 3
Sun.	13	5 18 5	1 35 2
Mon.	14	6 56 4	10 32 4

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ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT IN ANHUI.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF POPPY
FIELDS ROOTED UP.

MORE PRESSURE NEEDED.

The following has been handed to
Reuters Agency at Peking for publication:

According to March reports from the
Anhui Anti-Opium Association and particularly
from the Tanyang Branch in that
province, there are signs of improvement.
Anhui is one of the Northern provinces
directly controlled by the Central Govern-
ment and ought easily to be made an example
and sign of the Government's determination
to bring about total suppression.
General Ma is making some attempt to
carry out the Government Mandate, but
his past probably destroys the vigour
necessary for radical fulfilment. After
raising several millions in 1923 out of gen-
eral and military protection opium cultiva-
tion, and having established the equivalent
of a personal monopoly, even going so far
as to print his own bills and transit
stamps, he will require more than average
beliefs to enforce prohibition in 1924, and
more than average fear on the part of the
people before they obey him. In the Fu-
yang district where last year the opium
land taxes alone amounted to over half a
million dollars, the Government Anti-
Opium Commission have however succeed-
ed in uprooting about 80% of poppy fields.
This is vouched for by our Branch Associ-
ation in Fuyang, which sent two of their
members, with each of the five groups of
investigation Commissioners. Our local
Secretary refers to the Magistrate of Fu-
yang Mr. Hsu who is responsible for in-
vestigation in Section 2, who stated that
at Kao Kuan Temple a vast area of 15
square miles was once a "poppy sea".
At the time of writing this section had
yet to be dealt with, and the issue was
doubtful because of the stubbornness of the
people. The farmers deserve some con-
sideration, for after having paid an ex-
cessive land tax, and the poppy planted
and well grown, to be compelled to up-
root it and lose a whole harvest would
certainly produce trouble in other lands
than China.

The district of Hao Hsien is extensively
planted with poppy and here General Ma
does not seem inclined to exert pressure
for it is the native place of the late Gen-
eral Chiang Kwei Ti and opium has been
extensively cultivated since the establish-
ment of the Republic. General Chiang
was formerly a large trafficker in opium,
and when Tutung of Suiyuan transported
large quantities of opium from Suiyuan to
Anhui for disposal. Having established
cultivation in Hao Hsien for many years,
the Anhui Anti-Opium Association is of the
opinion that only by extra pressure from
Peking will General Ma interfere with this
district, and they request us to make re-
presentations to the Government upon the
matter. Nothing will more convince the
people of the Government's determination
to totally suppress cultivation, than to find
that the law is applied equally to all
classes and places.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM FOR SHANGHAI.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

The Automatic telephone system has
been installed in a district of Shanghai.
The N. C. Daily News describing a test
made at the New East Exchange says:—

Several newspaper men personally test-
ed the apparatus and all agreed that,
though not one of them had seen it be-
fore, they were able to call up and get
connected far more quickly than is the
case with the system now in use. The
working is as simple as can be and when
one gains experience by practice a great
deal of time must be saved. Many hun-
dreds of people inspected our linotypes
after the opening of the new building and
were amazed at the working of that
machine. The automatic telephone may
be compared with it. In one case the
operator plays upon keys as upon a type-
writer; in the case of the telephone he
twings a small wheel, and in each case
the machine does the rest. The human
element at the switchboard is eliminated
and the automatic telephone does not go
on strike.

This particular installation is the only
one of the sort outside Europe, though
there are other patterns successfully
working in Great Britain. It was natu-
ral to ask whether it had proved satisfactory
in actual working for a sufficiently long
period and the engineer replied that it
was the only installation used in Stock-
holm and several other large cities which
had entirely discarded the operator type
telephone. The new exchange has 700
lines, with extensions to 1,000 and it will
be opened during the next two weeks to
public service, though at present it is not
connected up to subscribers. Eventually
the whole of Shanghai will be automati-
cally connected.

Although the manner of operating is so
simple that it seems scarcely possible for
mistakes to be made, yet it should be
mentioned that various alarms and signal-
ling devices also have been provided
whereby notification is given to the at-
tendant should any part of the apparatus
stop functioning, or should there be un-
due delay in a call going through. Pro-
vision is also made for assisting people
in difficult cases, for instance, where
a subscriber cannot or does not know
how to use the dial. In such cases the
calling subscriber is connected to an
attendant who can plug into his line and
complete the call for him.

Humidity plays an important part in
the successful working of the plant and
steps have been taken automatically to
regulate the moisture in the air. When
the humidity reaches a certain percent-
age, electric heaters and fans instantly
are set working and when the air is again
at its correct degree of dryness the heat-
ers and fans automatically stop.

WU PEI-FU AND THE SINO- RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

THE WAR LORD REPRIMANDED
BY M.P.'S.

The Asiatic News Agency states that
Senator Lin Chien-tang and other M.P.'s.
have addressed a lengthy telegram to
Marshal Wu Pei-fu demanding the with-
drawal of Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet
Envoy. The telegram says:

"Since the deadlock in the Sino-
Russian negotiation we have adopted a
calm attitude allowing the Government
liberty to improve the situation, lest the
sovereignty of the nation should be im-
paired. Unexpectedly you have listened to
the advice of young and radical poli-
ticians by addressing repeated telegrams
to the Government. According to the
usual diplomatic custom, corrections and
emendations are admissible in any kind
of preliminary agreements, and sometimes
a formal treaty can be cancelled, as wit-
ness America's refusal to accept the Ver-
sailles Treaty though it had been accept-
ed by the late President Wilson. We are
not going to say anything about the
hasty signature of C. T. Wang and his
motives, nor of the three points brought
forth by the Cabinet; but we must point
out the following:

1. Karakhan had not the least right
to act a period for the signing of the
preliminary agreement. The Note he
sent is in the form of an ultimatum
delivered by a conqueror. It would be
a disgrace to the nation should China
accept it. You are known as a patriot,
and we therefore wonder why you
should be cowed by a Russian threat!

2. Your repeated telegrams have
caused serious difficulties to the Gov-
ernment. When Yourin and Joffe were
in Peking, or in last August or Septem-
ber the Central Government should
have accorded recognition to the Rus-
sian Soviet Government, but the op-
portunity was lost as the leaders of
the various political parties were then
busily engaged in secret struggles for
supremacy. Now, after Great Britain
and Italy have recognised the Rus-
sian Government, all the parties in
China have noticed their blunder. You
think that great advantages would be
secured by recognising the Russian
Government, but unconsciously you
have backed up the strong demands of
the Russian Envoy.

3. Your action will lead to the dis-
memberment of the nation. During the
past few years Foreign Powers have
recognised the authority of the Central
Government, in spite of the divisions
and independence of certain provinces.
By your strong pressure, the Powers
will think that the Central Govern-
ment has not the least control over the
local authorities, and in future they
may deal direct with the latter.

"In conclusion it must be pointed out
that the deadlock in the recent negotia-
tion is due to the political struggle for
supremacy among the various parties by
diplomatic means. This is the way that
Korhan lost her nationality, when her poli-
ticians in their struggle for power gave
all kinds of concessions to foreigners.
We cannot help shedding tears when we
see the real condition of things. It is
hoped that you will telegraph to the
Government requesting that a demand be
made for the withdrawal of Karakhan
and for the appointment of a successor
before resuming the negotiation."

MANCHURIAN AIR SERVICE.

THE INITIAL STAGE.

Referring to the Chinese Aerial Mail
Service to be maintained regularly from
March 25th between Mukden and Yingkou,
the Manchuria Daily News understands
that it is meant as a forerunner to the
proposed long distance aerial line between
Mukden and Harbin. It is to give train-
ing for long distance flights. The term of
experiment will last two months. As pre-
viously reported, the aeroplane will leave
Mukden on Tuesday and Friday, and
Yingkou on Wednesday and Saturday, at
10 a.m. each time. At Mukden, the point
of departure and landing is at the East
Tower Aerodrome; at Yingkou, Wutaizui,
at which Major-General Chang, attached
to Marshal Chang Tso Lin, with his flight
officers, landed on his recent experimental
flight to Yingkou, is fixed for the landing
place.

At Liaoyang and Haicheng, the mails
are to be dropped to the ground each at
an appointed spot. For the time being,
nothing but letters will be handled.

Adjutant Surg. of the Manchuria Air
Office, Mukden, went to Yingkou on the
night of March 17th under Marshal
Chang's orders, and went to Wutaizui
the following day and rented five Chinese
dwellings, in order to convert them into
an aerial mail station, which will be in
charge of the Adjutant for the present.

COMPARATIVE CRUISER STRENGTHS.

Mr. Ammon, in reply to Viscount
Carter (Battersea, S. U.), has recently
stated:—The number of cruisers and light
cruisers is as follows:—British Empire,
48; United States of America, 29; Japan,
28; France, 18. All the cruisers, British
and foreign, may be considered suitable
for general fleet work under conditions
of limited radius. All the foreign cruisers
are suitable for commercial destruction,
and 20 of the British are suitable for com-
merce protection.

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey
Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd
instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the
copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.," which His Royal
Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely
useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

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GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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Fait de Poie Gros Extra, Cream sandwich truffé, Paté Amateurs, Creme de
Gastromone, Bisc Sardines, Anchovis in bottles for Sandwich, Meli-Meli injera,
Salt Anchovis in 2 lbs. tins. Anchovis Norwegian in barrel in glass,
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STANDARD OF MERIT.

LEGAL POSITION OF THE S.C.A.

CAN AN OFFICIAL BE CALLED TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

FURTHER INTERESTING ARGUMENTS.

The interesting point was argued in the Summary Court yesterday morning before His Honour the Puisne Judge, as to whether an officer in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs can be called upon to give evidence on matters which came before him in his official capacity.

The case was one which had as its object the possession of a house. Mr. H. C. Macnamara appeared for the landlords and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the tenants. When the case came on for hearing recently, Mr. Macnamara applied for the evidence of Mr. Nihil of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, but the Head of that Department objected. This was the matter argued yesterday.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, the Acting Crown Solicitor, appeared for the S.C.A., and said that Mr. Nihil had already told the Court of the objection taken by the S.C.A., which was to divulging what took place at the office of that Department. The position was that the S.C.A. was performing valuable work for the State in composing the differences between members of the Chinese community. The opinion of the Head of that Department was that if it became known that matters which transpired in that office were liable to be disclosed it would reduce the value of the Department enormously. It was essential that persons who went there for the composing of their differences, which were often of a confidential nature, should have the utmost confidence that the differences should be treated as private. The Crown Solicitor submitted that the question of privilege, applied equally to facts and documents.

Mr. Macnamara: It may shorten matters if I say I admit that facts and documents are on the same footing.

The Crown Solicitor then proceeded to quote cases in support of his submission.

His Lordship said the facts in this case were that one party went to the S.C.A. who sent a message to the landlord to attend and the landlord thought it would not be right to disobey. The prestige of the S.C.A. was very high, and quite rightly so. The landlord, having been sent for, went to the Office and the other side asked for concessions. Moved by the high prestige of the Office and the confidence all Chinese had in the office, the landlord made the concessions and went away. It seemed to him that it would rather hinder than help the office if this evidence were given.

The Crown Solicitor said it was the considered opinion of the S.C.A. that disclosure of the facts in this case would not do any harm, but that the officers of the department might be called upon at any moment to give evidence which would be harmful to the work of the Department.

After citing authorities on the point the Crown Solicitor said that after the statement which had been made by the Head of a Department the Court should not, and with all respect, could not go behind his opinion and order disclosure. This was based on a series of cases to which he referred His Honour.

Mr. Macnamara said that none of the cases cited by the Crown Solicitor went so far as the case before the Court. "In this case," said Mr. Macnamara, "it comes to this: Mr. Nihil very candidly stated—and I thank him for his admission—that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs did not object to giving the particular evidence, but he claimed, as a general privilege, exemption in all cases of which this is only one. But in order to be successful in his opposition he is bound to base it on the ground that it is objectionable in the public interest to give evidence on a question of fact. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs claims that it is objectionable for all officers of the Department to ever give evidence in a public Court." Mr. Macnamara submitted that this was not good ground for his Lordship's evidence in this particular case. It had been laid down in all previous cases that it was injurious to divulge a particular fact, in public evidence. Each case had to be decided on its own merits.

His Lordship remarked that the objection was to an officer of the Department giving evidence.

Mr. Macnamara: They are claiming an exemption which will cover a number of people, and not a particular set of facts, which is all that other cases have ever gone on. It has never been allowed the Head of a Department can claim exemption from giving evidence for the people in his department on the ground that it is not desirable. "If people chose to go to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to make bargains, why not have those bargains enforced? I say that the S.C.A. is going too far. He is trying to exclude the evidence of any officer of his Department from now to the end of time on the ground that it would be divulging a confidence, and that the Chinese would not like it. I submit it is wrong in law and it is not supported. What we want is to prove a fact that took place between the opposing parties at the S.C.A.—not what they said to the S.C.A. or his representative." He submitted that the evidence should be admitted.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAMOUS INDIAN POET IN HONGKONG.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE ARRIVES.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet, arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning by the s.s. *Atsuta Maru* from Singapore. He was met on arrival by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong (Mr. W. W. Hornell), who has met the poet on many previous occasions in India principally at the Calcutta University. Amongst others present to welcome Dr. Tagore to Hongkong were Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh (Registrar of the University), Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, senr., and Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, junr., Mr. Nemazee, and Bishen Singh (representing the Indian Community in Hongkong). Dr. Tagore was accompanied by Mr. Elmsford and Miss Green.

The party motored out to Repulse Bay Hotel to tiffin and arrangements had been made for Dr. Tagore to spend the night there. He continues his journey this morning to Shanghai and thence onward to Peking where he has been invited to lecture to students. In Peking he will probably be the guest of Mr. Johnson, the tutor to the young Emperor.

Dr. Tagore is a man of dignified appearance and charming disposition. His commanding presence attracts attention wherever he goes and his easy conversational manner (even in English) makes one feel at home almost at once.

Dr. Tagore was born in Bengal 63 years ago, a member of a very old family, and before middle-age had established his literary reputation. In 1913 he won the Nobel Literature Prize. In 1915 he was knighted on the occasion of the King's Birthday conferment of honours, but he has since repudiated his knighthood to show his disapproval of what he considers Britain's wrong policy in India. His best-known volume of poetry is "Gitanjali," a translation of some of his Bengali lyrics, and others of his books include "Sadhana," "The Gardener," and "The Crescent Moon." He wrote a drama entitled "The Post Office" which was produced in the Court Theatre in 1913. More recent works are his "Memories," published in 1917, "Lover's Gift and Crossing" (1918), and "Mashi, and Other Stories."

Lack of time precludes Dr. Tagore from lecturing in Hongkong during his brief visit. The University Authorities are, however, trying to arrange for this eminent poet and philosopher to lecture here when he returns from Peking.

THE STAR FERRY.

IMPROVED TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION.

To cope with the ever increasing traffic between Hongkong and Kowloon via the Star ferry, work has been commenced on the Kowloon Star Ferry Wharf, which has as its object increased wharf accommodation for first-class passengers. The improvements mean that certain structural alterations have to be made. The present first-class accommodation is not nearly sufficient for the traffic during the rush hours. The Company now propose to utilise the space on the other side of the first-class passengers' gangway, directly opposite the present first-class booking office. This space is not utilised at present for any special purpose and when the alterations are completed the new area will be able to hold at least double the number of waiting passengers which the present area holds. When the new area is completed it is the intention of the Company to use the present area as an enclosure for second-class passengers.

Still drawing record houses at the Coronet Theatre is Rex Ingram's great feature drama, "Trifling Women," which will be screened again to-day and to-morrow. "Trifling Women" has all the qualities that combine to make a really big picture—superb acting, splendid staging, expert screening, and intensely dramatic story. The leading roles are taken by distinguished screen players like Ramon Novarro, Barbara La Marr, Lewis Stone and Edward Connelly.

The Crown Solicitor, in reply, said he was not asking for perpetual exemption for officers of the Department of the S.C.A. The objection was to the disclosure by an official of a confidence in this case as being destructive of the work of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in that it would undermine the confidence of Chinese in the Department. Everything which took place with Mr. Nihil came to him in his official capacity and he could not be asked to disclose it.

His Lordship, at the close of the arguments for the admission and non-admission of the evidence, said: It is a question of considerable importance and therefore I must give a considered judgment on the matter.

The point was then left in abeyance and the solicitors proceeded to agree on other points in this case, which was later adjourned *ad hoc*, pending His Lordship's decision on the point raised.

THE VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY THE G.O.C.

Despite the inclemency of the weather there was a large turn-out of members of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, last evening for the annual inspection parade held on Murray Parade Ground, when H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) inspected the Corps and delivered an interesting speech to the members on parade. The men were mustered at Volunteer Headquarters and, headed by their pipe band, marched on to the parade ground with the Commandant of the Corps (Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Bird) at the head of his troops, where they were brought up in parade formation with the Mounted Section on the right flank.

There were present on parade:— Battalion Headquarters.—Four officers and three other ranks.

Artillery Company.—One officer, eight other ranks.

Engineer Company.—One officer, 40 other ranks.

Machine Gun platoon.—One officer, 20 other ranks.

Mounted Infantry Section.—One officer, 37 other ranks.

No. 1 Platoon (Infantry Company).—One officer, 15 other ranks.

No. 2 Platoon (Scottish Company).—One officer, 20 other ranks.

No. 3 Platoon (Scottish Company).—One officer, 14 other ranks.

No. 4 Platoon (Reserve Company).—35 other ranks.

Pipe Band.—12 other ranks.

Total strength on parade.—227 (last year's muster was 192).

On the arrival of the General Officer Commanding, accompanied by several staff officers, at 6.30 p.m. the Companies were smartly brought to attention and the General after taking the salute, inspected the various units, paying particular attention to the Mounted Section and displaying a keen interest in the newly formed machine gun section's new motor lorry, which has been presented to the Corps by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.

The lorry is camouflaged and mounted with two machine guns.

A FORCE FOR PRACTICAL USE.

At the conclusion of the inspection, the force was brought together in open square formation and Sir John Fowler, addressing the parade, said: On parade this evening the total number present is 227 out of 273 in the Colony. The attendance in all units is good and in some very good. The turn-out is very good and parade movements have been well executed. I wish again to lay emphasis as I did last year on the fact that this Volunteer Force is for practical use. The Military Garrison is small and the more it is augmented by local forces the greater is the security of the residents of this Colony, and I hope the residents appreciate what you are doing for their security. The desire to take a hand and do their share is not universal among the eligible men of the Colony. This makes it all the more creditable to you who have done so. At the same time it is no use getting men who do not intend to be keen in training. I know there are some who excuse themselves on the plea that they will join up when an emergency arises and they see the need of it. Untrained men who have not studied local conditions are not so useful as men who have, and were it not for the trained nucleus which you provide they would be little use for some time and time is what is seldom given in an emergency. The War Office takes an interest in the Corps and I recently had a personal letter from the Director of Military Operations asking why the Volunteer Defence Corps at Hongkong had not more members. The Government of the Colony provides your requirements and the Garrison do their best to assist in making training practical and interesting.

A REVIEW.

Compared with last year the total strength is practically the same, but during last year a good many "inefficients" left the Corps and have been replaced by 90 recruits, which is all to the good. During the year useful training was done at the camp at Lo Wu. The Mounted Infantry attendance was good and they have, by actual reconnaissance, a good knowledge of the geography of our Frontier. Some of them devoted over a week of their leave to this camp, which I am very glad to note. The lorry given by Sir Paul Chater has enabled a useful Machine Gun Section to be formed and the Officer Commanding the Mounted Infantry has organised instructive small tactical exercises for the unit. The Artillery Section have got their bowitzers but only a few men. I hope recruits will come in. The Section did a good practice shoot on the artillery range. By winning the musketry cup they did a very good performance. The Royal Engineer Company is a very useful unit and its use will be further increased by the addition of wireless, despatch riding and field company work. Their numbers have largely increased since last year and attendance at instruction in this unit has been particularly good. The Machine Gun Platoon have shot well both at field firing and on the range. This is a most important unit, a few well-trained men being able, in favourable position, to secure big results. The Infantry platoons have rather decreased their strength, partly owing to transfers to other units. The shooting at field firing and on the range has been good and at Camp the attendance fair. The Pipe Band is a most desirable branch of this Corps and they have done most excellent service in turning out for your benefit at parades, route marches and other occasions. I am glad to see so many reserve Company men who keep up their interest in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps by defeating the H.M.S. *Titanic* on Saturday in a rifle league shooting match maintained their undefeated rifle shooting record this season. Their score was 731, the highest this season. The final placings of the teams: H.K.V.D.C., first; H.M.S. *Despatch*, second; H.M.S. *Tamar*, third. The scores of the final match are as follows:—

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total
F. C. Goodman	32	34	33	99
J. K. Shaw	31	33	31	95
Open Sight	31	31	32	94
T. Swan	32	33	31	96
C. Summers	32	34	30	96
J. Lyons	32	30	28	90
R. J. Goodman	32	29	28	89
D. Reid	27	25	31	83
W. Eldridge	29	31	24	79
				738
				6% + 5
				731

OPEN BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

R. LUZ v. S. C. KWOK.

The above match in the Open Billiards Championship of the Colony was played last night when R. Luz defeated S. C. Kwok by 19 points in a game of 1,000 up. The highest breaks were:—R. Luz: 24, 34, 31, 22, 24, 27, 32, 20, 22, 33, 33, 31, S. C. Kwok: 24, 50, 23, 44, 75, 31, 21, 26, 30, 31, 20, 29, 22.

INTERPRETER IN TROUBLE.

BAIL FIXED AT \$1,500.

Chan Ping-chen, a Sanitary Department interpreter, was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistracy yesterday with receiving and converting to his own use various sums of money amounting to \$150.

It appears that it was the interpreter's duty to go round with the Sanitary Inspectors to houses where the requirements of the Public Health Ordinance were explained to the tenants in respect of the number of cubicles allowed in each flat. On one occasion it is alleged the accused interviewed a tenant privately, and told them he would "fix it right for them" if they would adhere to a plan he was to submit to them. He did not do so, but he did accept, it is stated, certain sums from the tenant. When this tenant was fined later for not complying with an order for removal of a superfluous cubicle, he went to the accused and demanded his money back. The accused, it is alleged, made out a promissory note for the amount, plus the amount of the tenant's fine. A report was made to the Sanitary Department and accused was arrested.

His Worship said the allegations were grave, and in remanding the case added that bail for \$1,500 was out of the question.

Bail was accordingly fixed at this figure.

BEGGARS IN KOWLOON.

SUNDAY RUSH BUSINESS.

Four Chinese were charged with begging before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday.

According to police evidence they were seen to approach some people in Granville Road last Sunday morning and ask for cash.

Inspector Spear emphasised that begging was becoming an intolerable nuisance in the neighbourhood, especially on Sundays when all the beggars of Hongkong, taking their women and children to beg from people going to church. Last week he had received many complaints, and the police even had a letter from the Kowloon Residents' Association on the subject. Unless something was done the police could not keep order.

The beggars were discharged, his Worship remarking that they had been locked up all night.

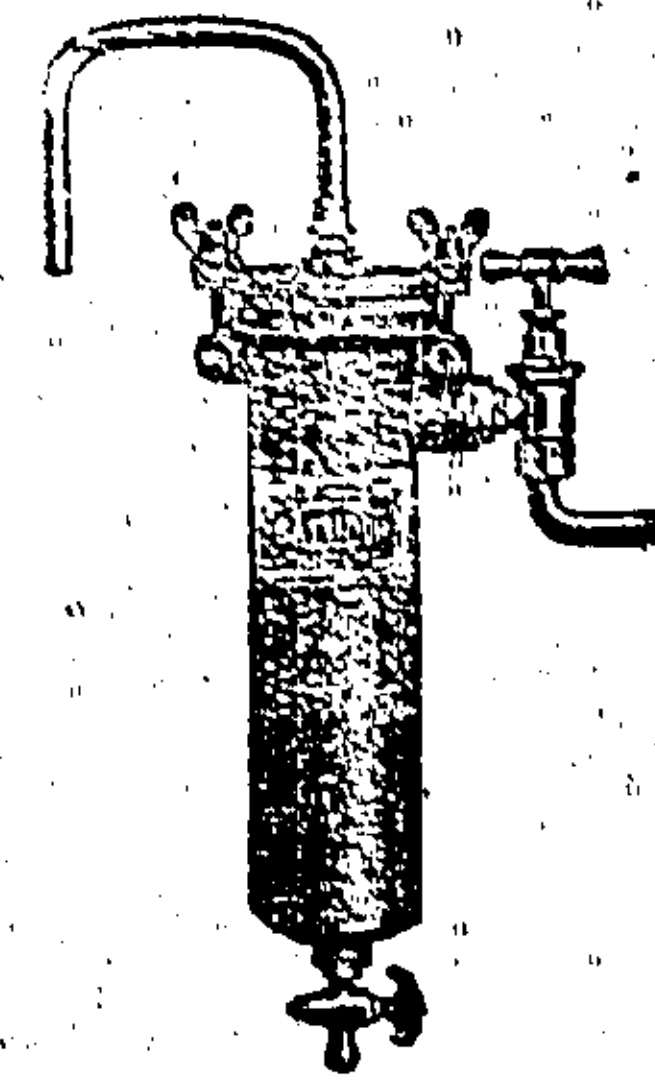
The Defence Corps, and are ready to be called upon if required. I appreciate very much the attendance of the Corps' medical officers on this inspection parade.

DIFFICULTIES.

Trainings, as we all know, is carried out under considerable difficulties and drawbacks in this climate and country and I appreciate the efforts of those Officers and N.C.O.'s who have devoted time and trouble to the training of their units. Speaking generally, I think the general average of training in the Corps is good, but you are much hampered in progressive training by those who fall far below the average and keep the others back.

This concluded the inspection and the Force marched past His Excellency at the Saluting base on their way back to Volunteer Headquarters.

IF YOUR EYES COULD SEE



the impurities in your drinking water you would not hesitate a moment to install a "Cheavin" Filter which renders all drinking water pure, sparkling and harmless.

It behoves everybody in the East to keep a watchful eye on the drinking water and protect the home against disease.

The greatest safeguard in this respect is to provide the home with a thoroughly reliable Filter such as we Guarantee ours to be.

Come and select yours now.

In all sizes from 1½ to 6 gallons and \$16.50 to \$40.00 each.

Pressure Filters as illustrated \$25.50 each. Filter Candles always in stock.

PHONE LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. ESTABLISHED

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HARDWARE DEPT.

73 YEARS.

FOUR LINES.

FIRST FLOOR.

PURE FRUIT ESSENCE

MAKES REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS

35 cents will make 35 ozs. Syrup

BANANA

PINEAPPLE

RASPBERRIES

POMEGRANATE

MANDARINE

LEMON

CHERRY

STRAWBERRY

APRICOTS

ORANGEADE

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

NEW ENGLISH RECORDS

REGIMENTAL BAND OF

H.M. GRENADEER GUARDS

"THE SORCERER" Selection, in Two Parts. (Sullivan.)
Introducing: PART 1—Eat, Drink and be Gay; When he is Here; Minuet;
John Wellington Wells. PART 2—Oh, Bitter Joy; You're everything I
dearest; I rejoice; Happy are we.

HAWAIIAN INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE

BROKEN HEARTED MELODY WALTZ

HULA-HULA ROSE WALTZ

LEO CHERNIAVSKY (Violin Solo)

JAN CHERNIAVSKY (Pianoforte Solo)

PADEBIEWSKI'S MINUET—PARAPHRASE (Paderewski-Kreutzer)

AU COUVENT (A. Borodine)

NO SCRATCH

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd.

12, Des Voeux Rd.

PREPARE FOR THE RAINY SEASON

For Ladies

RAINCOATS

UMBRELLAS

EN-TOUT-CAS

For Children

RAINCOATS

MACINTOSHES

CAPES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Match arranged for TUESDAY between NG SZE KWONG and T. HONDA is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 9th APRIL. Weather and Ground permitting. [503]

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

WHO will have their own Exhibits, etc., at the Wembley Exhibition will also Open a Cable Station in Direct Communication with their Head Office at ELECTRA HOUSE, MOORE STREET, B.C.2. Telegrams for all parts of the World may be handed in at Avenue 15 Day, 7 to 11 in the Palace of Engineering. Any Messages accepted at their Exhibition Station will show the Office of Origin "Wembley Exhibition." M. E. F. AIRBY, Superintendent. [602]

TO LET.

A NEW Modern 3-Storey European HOUSE with a Large Garden. No. 22, KENNEDY ROAD, opposite to Ship Street. Each Flat contains Four Big Rooms besides Bath-room, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Reasonable Rent. Inspection convenient at any time. Apply to—Mr. DONG YU, 22A, Kennedy Road. [600]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., has this Day TRANSFERRED its Office to No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (2nd Floor), (Entrance: 102 HOUSE STREET). L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary. [594] Hongkong, 7th April, 1924.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the City Hall, on MONDAY, 14th APRIL, 1924, at 5.15 P.M.

For the following purposes:—

- To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts for the past year.
- To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
- To consider the manner in which St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
- To Transact any other Business of which due Notice has been given.

All Members are requested to attend. C. H. PIERCE, Hon. Secretary. [596] Hongkong, 5th April, 1924.

TO LET FURNISHED.

FROM 1st June, NEW HOUSE at DEEP WATER BAY with 4 Bed-rooms, Drawing and Dining Room and Library. Hot and Cold Water laid on. Flush Sanitary System, Servants' Quarters and Garage, 1½ acres of Ground. Apply to—GEO. P. LAMBERT, 4, Queen's Road Central. [598]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1924, at 12.00 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Half-year ended on the 31st December, 1923, and of electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 10th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary. [595] Hongkong, 27th March, 1924.

HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

LOST.

A APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to the Hon. Mr. CHAU KU KI, of Hongkong, 5 Duplicate Certificates for Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares in this Company, numbered 00554, 00555, 00556, 00557, 00558, upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 00554, 00555, 00556, 00557, 00558, dated 23rd January, 1924, have been LOST or MISLAIN; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within Thirty Days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates are made to this Company, we will then proceed to deal with such Application.

For HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD., EDWARD B. RAYMOND, Secretary. [588] Hongkong, 3rd April, 1924.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE, the Underigned HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that We have resumed Business as Share and General Brokers under the Style or Firm of WRIGHT AND COMPANY, at Prince's Buildings, 102 House Street, Third Floor, as from the 31st of MARCH, 1924. Telephone No. 3519 Central. J. E. WRIGHT, T. W. HORNBY. [571]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SOUDAN."

Arrived Hongkong on 4th April, 1924. From BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B.I.S.N. and B. & E.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [589] Hongkong, 4th April, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHMIR."

Arrived Hongkong on 4th April, 1924. From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [592] Hongkong, 4th April, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "FIUME L." FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. [581] Hongkong, 2nd April, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NUMIDIA." FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. [580] Hongkong, 2nd April, 1924.

INTIMATIONS

PARTNERSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRANK RONALD SMYTH has as from the FIRST DAY of APRIL, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Four, been admitted as a PARTNER in the Firm of VERNON AND SMYTH, carrying on Business as Sharebrokers at 4A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and that the Firm of which the Partners now are ROBERT THOMAS MATHEWSON and FRANK RONALD SMYTH will continue to carry on Business as heretofore under the Style of "VERNON AND SMYTH." Dated the 1st day of April, 1924. VERNON & SMYTH, 4A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. [579]

FOR SALE.

3,000 B.H.P. POWER PLANT.

THIS Plant consists of the following, all in Working Order, having just recently been in Full Use:—

- Four "Mond" Gas Producers capable of generating 400,000 cubic feet of Gas per hour of 150 B.T.U. per cubic foot complete with Washers, Cooling Tower, Scrubbers, Centrifugal Cleaners, Blower Motors, Piping, etc., Coal Elevator and Charging Plant.
- Two "Cockerill" Horizontal 4-cylinder Tandem Double Acting Type Gas Engines, 1,000 B.H.P. each and Two same type 2-cylinder Engines of 500 B.H.P. each, all the above made by Richardson Westgarth & Co., England. Engines complete with Air Starting Plant, Electric Ignition, Water Cooling Pumps and Motors, Turning Gear, Motors, etc.
- Two Dynamos by Dick Kerr & Co., England, having an output of 750 K.W. each at 250 volts when driven at 120 revolutions, also Two Similar Dynamos of 375 K.W. each, complete with Switch-boards, and Instruments, etc.

For further particulars, apply to—Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, The TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO., OF HONGKONG, LTD. Hongkong, 25th March, 1924. [562]

CHEUNG CHOW.

MODERN Cottages, to Let, Furnished, from May 1st. Two Bachelors' Large Sitting Room, Garden. Near Bathing Beach. Write C. c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, in Good Position at PEAK, Hot and Cold Baths. From Middle April to September. Apply—Box No. 489, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [489]

WANTED.

COMPETENT LADY STENOGRAPHER. Must be British. Apply Box No. 581, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [581]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YI.

TO LET—Two Large HOUSES (Semi-detached) of Five Rooms Each with Bath Rooms attached, at POKFULAM, with Grounds. For further Particulars, apply—Box No. 23, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [53]

TO LET—One Well-Lighted OFFICE ROOM on Top Floor, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply—GARDER, PRICE & CO., LTD. [119]

BOWEN & CO.,

No. 8, MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

SHANGHAI AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS. For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Rates.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS, FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS, Machinery For Sale, New and Old in, First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS, SHANGHAI-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association). SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—GARDER'S PATENT ANCHORS, BARNES, WATKINS & CO., LTD. (Sheffield), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application. (Enquiries Welcomed) (Cable Address: BOWEN, Shanghai. Code: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.O. 5th Edition and Improved.)

TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

REX INGRAM

"TRIFLING WOMEN" AT THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

To Connoisseurs - -

WATSON'S

FINEST

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

is Unsurpassed as a Liqueur.

Exquisitely Mellow, and of Fine Aroma; Delightful to the Palate.

(Blends Deliciously with Watson's Dry Ginger Ale.)

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

Phone 816.

BIRTH.

RATCLIFF.—At Shanghai, on April 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM F. RATCLIFF, a son.

MARRIAGE.

QUIN—PATTERSON.—At Shanghai, on April 2nd, KATHLEEN, daughter of the late ROBERT PATTERSON, and Mrs. NOBLE, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, to JAMES QUIN, of Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 8TH, 1924.

TREELESS CHINA.

TO-DAY is being celebrated in China more widely than ever as "Arbour Day." A work of reference tells us that there is little doubt that all the vast extent of territory known as China Proper was covered with forests of great extent and of varying density. To-day, however, nothing strikes the traveller more who makes, say, the long journey by rail to Peking than the absence of trees. One may travel for miles without setting eyes on a tree, save perhaps in an isolated spot where a few trees are still preserved around a shrine. This treeless condition of so large an area of China is, without doubt, due to human agencies. It is often said that a tree never grew on Hongkong before the British occupation of the island, but that is not true. Chinese records show that three hundred years ago there were trees on the island of Hongkong; their disappearance was the work of the Punti settlers who came from the heart of the Tang Kun district. These Punti people, we read, "denuded the hillside of trees," in order to get land for cultivation. After the Puntis, came the Hakka people, from the north-east of the province. Whereas the Puntis had cut down the wood, the Hakkas even cut down the grass, so that between them they succeeded in making the island almost as barren as desert long before it came into British occupation. During the past eighty years—or at least from the time of the creation of the Afforestation and Botanical Department millions of trees have been planted

on the island, in Kowloon and throughout the New Territories, and the Department still continues to plant many thousands of trees every year. When we see what has been accomplished during that long period in the comparatively small area of this Colony by steady effort and a consistent policy, we can appreciate the enormous task which confronts the Government of China. The writer of the article on "Forestry" in the *China Year Book* says: "Since the lack of available funds prevents any direct re-afforestation on a considerable scale by the Central Government, and also because the area to be reforested is too enormous to fall within the scope of the activities of any Government, no matter how wealthy it may be, the keynote of the Government's policy is re-afforestation by private enterprise. For this the Government plans a campaign of propaganda, and it will assist and encourage private planting in every possible way, among others by the free use of public land now lying idle, by the distribution wherever possible of the best species of seeds or young plants gratuitously or at cost price, by the establishment of demonstration stations at which farmers of the district can be shown the methods which they could adopt with profit to themselves, and many other similar measures. On account of the cheapness of labour, the presence of available idle public land, and the phenomenally high price brought by forest products of all kinds, forestry is financially more profitable in China than in any other country in the world." The intentions of the Government are excellent, but the present plans for the creation of forests strike one as being woefully inadequate. For the most part it consists of an appeal to all students to each plant a tree on Arbour Day at some selected site in the district. "Every little helps," of course, but the propaganda does not appear to have been a very pronounced success so far. We question, for example, whether all the students of Canton plant as many trees as would equal the weekly average of the Afforestation Department in Hongkong, and we fear, moreover, that forests have not much chance to grow in China while political conditions are what they are and the humble dweller has reason to complain so often of the "high price of firewood." Still, taking into consideration the pressing need for forestry in China, both for the products of the forest and for the influence of the forests themselves upon stream-flow and flood and drought conditions in general, it is gratifying to be told on competent authority that "there is every reason to feel that forestry in China will continue to advance with ever-increasing tread, whatever may be the interruptions to the policy in China."

The Hongkong Male Voice Choir will give a Concert, at the Helena May Institute, to-day, Tuesday, April 8th, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets, \$1 each obtainable at the door. The entire proceeds are to be devoted to the Children's Fresh Air Fund. —ADVT.

Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., Commanding H.M. Forces in China, has informed the Shanghai Municipal Council that he will be able to conduct the Annual Inspection of the Volunteer Defence Corps in the port from May 21st to May 23rd inclusive.

The *Catholic Herald's* correspondent in Rome writing on February 28th says:—"Marshal Tiao Kun, the new President of the Chinese Republic, has directly notified the Pope of his election in a personal letter in which he states that it is his intention to do all in his power to cement the friendly relations between the Holy See and China. Before his election the Marshal was Military Governor of the Province of Chihli where he had the opportunity of intimately knowing Mgr. Fabregues, the Apostolic Vicar. One of the new President's first acts has been to nominate Mgr. Fabregues Councillor of the Presidency."

STRANDING OF THE S.S. "HEUNGSHAN." ENQUIRY TO-MORROW. The stranding of the s.s. *Heungshan* will be the subject of an enquiry at the Harbour Office to-morrow.

The following are to be members of the Court:—Lieut.-Comdr. Conway Hake, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. H. Dawson, Capt. W. Davison, Capt. P. Goings and Capt. J. H. Woolcott. The inquiry is being held at the request of Captain D. Thomas, master of the *Heungshan*.

LOCAL PIANOFORTE RECITAL

MR. H. ORE AT THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Harry Ore, who is well known locally as a pianist presented a recital at the City Hall yesterday. Apart from a "sonatina" of his own composition, the programme comprised items familiar to most lovers of music. There was Bach-Busoni's "Tocatta and Fugue in D" (the best performed piece of the first part of the recital), Beethoven's sonata (appassionata) in F. from Op. 57, conscientiously rendered, three extracts from Chopin, a scherzo, ballade, and Polonaise, Saint-Saens' most difficult *bourree* for the left hand, the valse "Faust," and Grainger's Country Gardens, a delightful score very well rendered.

The pianist's own "sonatina" of which this was the first public performance, comprised an *allegro moderato*, a *cavatella* (*andantino languido*), and an *allegretto vivace*. Professor F. Gonzales, a violinist, accompanied the pianist. None of the three pieces were marked with much merit or anything that was at all distinctive. The *allegretto vivace* is a sketchy effort in composition, and the two instruments seldom blended. Altogether the "sonatina" did not strike us as a particularly worthy addition to things musical. It was well received.

Mrs. S. Sangar considerably added to the attractiveness by rendering three songs—Schubert's "My Piece Thou Art," Grieg's "In the Boat," and "Vissi d'Arte" from Puccini's "Tosca." She was deservedly encouraged, and gave Grieg's "The Swan." Mrs. Sangar's rich soprano has lost none of its charm, but she seems to have developed a stage presence which does not enhance her singing. She closes her eyes when among the high notes, and when on a level pitched passage has a habit of smiling at her audience.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PIRACY OF S.S. "SEIXAL."

Late on Friday, 4th instant, news was received in Macao that s.s. *Seixal* had been pirated near Kau-kong, above Kam-chuk on the West River. The s.s. *Seixal* is a Portuguese river boat slightly larger than the s.s. *Chuen Chuen*, operating between Canton and Wuchow, operated by Barretto, Ltd., of Canton, and of Canton registry. Captain Assis and one guard were wounded and three Indian guards were killed. Early on Saturday the Portuguese authorities despatched two armed launches to protect the unfortunate vessel and to escort her to Canton.

PIRATES OR SOLDIERS?

On March 25th the Portuguese armed launch *Cubana* whilst conveying a number of trading junks was fired upon from the shore near Wang Moon. The Portuguese armed launch retaliated and after operating machine-guns for about 15 minutes quarters of an hour dispersed the attackers.

MACAO AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND MUSIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, 8th instant, the Macao Amateur Dramatic and Music Society will be giving a concert in the Teatro D. Pedro V. This is a society established to encourage the study and appreciation of music and dramatic art. From a small beginning of eleven enthusiasts this Society has developed into an active organization of over forty members, of several nationalities. Macao has felt the lack of good entertainment and as the Society has undertaken to give regular entertainments it will fill a very conspicuous gap. Mr. José de Carvalho e Rego and Mr. Ber. de Senna Fernandes are responsible for the formation of the society.

I understand that the Government of Macao will probably give a sum of money to assist the Society in its efforts to popularize music and good drama. If sufficient support is forthcoming, the Society intends making a tour of Hongkong, Canton and even Shanghai, if practicable, in the near future.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

EMPIRE NAVAL SQUADRON.

INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK FIELD.

SYDNEY, April 6th. The Empire Naval Squadron arrived at Jervis Bay from Tasmania. Admiral Sir Frederick Field, interviewed, said that he thought it undesirable, as a consequence of the dropping of the Singapore scheme, that Australia should act hastily in establishing an expensive Naval base. He declared that England was unaware of Australia's possibilities, and hoped that the visit of the Squadron would have an educative influence.

M. SARRAUT FOR INDO-CHINA?

PARIS, April 6th. The newspapers understand that M. Sarraut, who recently dropped out of the Cabinet, will probably be again appointed Governor of Indo-China, replacing M. Merlin, who is stated to be shortly retiring.

PHILIPPINES NATIONAL BANK.

MANILA, April 6th.

It is reported that Mr. Ben. Wright, Insular Auditor, has agreed to act as general manager of the Philippine National Bank.

CABLES.

LATENT CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAYARIAN ELECTION RESULTS.

VICTORY FOR THE EXTREMISTS.

SPEECH IN "FAMOUS BEER CELLAR."

BERLIN, March 8th.

The elections for the new Bavarian Diet were held throughout Bavaria yesterday. The results, up to the present, show that the extreme Nationalists Hitler, Ludendorff and their supporters, as well as the Communists gained considerably at the expense of the Moderate and Socialist Parties.

About eighty per cent. of the electors voted for Ludendorff, who took a prominent part in the campaign. He made a speech to his followers in the famous beer cellar where Hitler and Reitzel were suppressed.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

DARK HORSES IN THE FIELD.

Rome, April 10th.

The Fascists are gaining sweeping victories in the Parliamentary Elections. Disturbances occurred at Bari, Rovigo, and Naples, but they were not serious. Signor Mussolini's success is practically a foregone conclusion, largely on account of the new Electoral law which assigns two thirds of the total seats to the Party obtaining the largest number of votes. A slight element of doubt, however, exists, owing to the provision that the winning Party must poll twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate votes cast; and some score of Parties have taken the field. On the other hand, they are mostly small and unorganised, only two, namely the Populists and the Unitarian Socialists, fighting all the electoral districts. The former are in no wise violently antagonistic to the Government, but are disavowed by Signor Mussolini. The latter, led by Signor Turati, are moderate Socialists, while a dark horse is the so-called Constitutional Opposition, led by ex-Premier Bonomi and ex-Minister Amendola, which claims much support in the country, although only of recent formation. It lacks organisation.

"COPEC" CONFERENCE.

MANY DELEGATES AND LENGTHY REPORTS.

London, April 6th.

An international conference on Christian politics, economics and citizenship, dubbed "Copec" was opened at Birmingham today, when messages from His Majesty the King, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin were read, expressing sympathy with the objects of the conference.

Several hundred delegates attended the conference which is probably unprecedented in its scope and purpose.

Preparations have been in hand for three years, and the scale of the conference may be judged by the fact that reports on two subjects for consideration, on the first day alone, totalled about 120,000 words.

U.S. CITIZENS MURDERED IN TURKEY.

TIRANA (European Turkey), April 5th.

Unknown men have murdered two American merchants on the Tirana-Scutari Road.

"CRIME HAS POLITICAL AIM."

LATER.

A telegram from Tirana gives the names of the two murdered American merchants as Belping and Coroman.

The message says the Albanian Government deeply regrets the crime, which is the first of this kind committed. Albania is convinced that a political aim is intended with the object of discrediting Albania.

The Government has taken strong measures to secure the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

"THE OLD GAME."

AN ELECTION SPEECH BY HERR STRESEMANN.

BERLIN, April 8th.

Opening his electoral campaign, Herr Stresemann reiterated the impossibility of continuing the "Micum" (Franco-Belgian Control Mission) contracts. He vigorously protested that Germany's incapacity to pay was being made the starting point for a fresh construction of passive resistance which, he declared, is how Paris threatens to interpret the discontinuance of contracts. Herr Stresemann asked if the old game is to begin anew, just when the experts' reports have been presented to the United States. Germany, he said, favoured direct negotiation between State and State.

TO NORTH POLE BY AIR. FAMOUS EXPLORER TO TRY NEXT JULY.

Moscow, April 6th.

Nansen has consented to join the Russian airman Rosinsky in a flight to the North Pole in July.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TURF.

LINCOLN WINNER BRATEN IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 6th.

Sir Galahad III., the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap, only secured third place in the Prix des Sablons, a ten furlong race.

Massine, with Sharpe up, won by a neck from Saint Hubert II. A tenth and a half separated second and third.

HEARTS ACROSS THE SEA.

London, April 6th.

A man's heart beats broadcast from Pittsburgh were heard in London.

EARLIER CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

KU KLUX KLAN TRAGEDY.

FATAL SHOOTING FOLLOWS PLAY WITH HOSEPIPE.

LILLY (PENK), April 6th.

The greatest indignation has been aroused throughout the country by a tragedy which occurred last night in connection with a Ku Klux Klan celebration, when four men were shot and wounded.

The members of the Ku Klux Klan, who came entirely unarmed, held their ceremonies in an open field.

The townspeople played a fire hose on the members of the Ku Klux Klan as the procession returned in a special train. Shooting followed. None but townspeople were shot.

The train came from Johnston. The police arrested 60 members of the Ku Klux Klan, who were carrying concealed weapons.

WORLD CHESS.

CAPABLANCA'S GOOD POSITION.

New York, April 6th.

The scores at the end of the fourth round of the Chess Tournament are: Capablanca, 8 1/2 points; Reti, 8; Dr. Lasker and Alekhin, 7 1/2 each.

Dr. Lasker has two games adjourned which he is expected to win.

LATER.

In the fifth round Alekhine beat Yates, Bogoljubow beat Tartakover and Capablanca beat Janowski. The game between Maroczy and Edward Lasker was adjourned.

LATER.

The leading position at the end of the fifteenth round was held by Capablanca with 13 points. Dr. Lasker has 8 1/2 points, with one game adjourned, Alekhin 8 1/2, Reti 8. Yates is last, with 3 1/2 points and one game adjourned.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

Seattle, April 6th.

The American world fliers have left for Prince Rupert.

PRINCE RUPERT, April 6th.

The world fliers have arrived.

Sir Alfred Robbins, who has just retired from active journalism, was entertained at luncheon in the Press Gallery dining-room at the House of Commons, when he was presented with his portrait, painted by Mr. Tennyson Cole, by Lord Riddell on behalf of a number of colleagues in Fleet-street, the Press Gallery, and the Lobby.

AMERICAN CHILDREN IN CHINA. COMMON PROGRAMME OF EDUCATION.

The Association of Schools for American Children in the Orient is to have its Conference in Peking on April 16th and 17th. Representatives are coming from Japan, Korea, and many parts of China, including Shanghai, Tsingtao, Kailing, Nanking and Tientsin. The Peking American School and the North China American School are acting as hosts to the Conference. The officers of the Association are: Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, President; Mr. G. R. Tench, Headmaster, Canadian Academy, Kobe, Japan, Vice-President; Mr. W. W. Bartlett, Shanghai American School, Secretary. Conference Committee: Mr. L. W. Menzi and Mr. M. S. Tuttle, of the North China and Peking American Schools.

The Association is endeavouring to provide a means of uniting all schools for American children in the Orient upon a common educational programme; to provide for the interchange of information and experience between schools; to standardise, so far as possible, curricula and methods; to assist in bringing these schools to the highest practicable point of development and to secure and maintain the active co-operation of Governmental and private educational interests in the United States.

LABOUR AND THE EMPIRE.

NOTABLE CHANGE IN TACTICS.

A Special Correspondent writing in the Observer says:—

Nothing could be more significant of the change that is coming over organised labour in the English-speaking countries generally and in the British Empire particularly, than the decision recently arrived at to hold in London during the British Empire Exhibition a conference representative of all industrial and political labour organisations here and in the Dominions. It will be the first of its kind, and apart altogether from the single but outstanding fact, will certainly make history.

The idea sprang, I am told, from the fertile mind of Mr. Arthur Henderson, who, as secretary of the British Labour Party, is well aware of the lack of contact between the labour organisations of the home and overseas countries, and was eagerly seized upon by them all. To the observer who knows that until a few years ago the mere mention of Empire was anathema in the Labour movement, the comparatively sudden change of front may seem remarkable.

THOSE FRATERNAL DELEGATIONS.

There is, on the other hand, a fairly easy explanation. During the past two decades organised labour at home has been sending its "fraternal delegates" to conventions and conferences in the colonies, and those assemblies overseas have been returning the compliment by appointing their representatives to similar gatherings here. It is fairly certain that it is to the knowledge and understanding that such visits have created that the notable gathering to take place some months hence will be due.

The meetings, I understand, will take place in London, and will last over several days. They will be representative not only of all the British nations in bodies, but of all organisations in Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India. The Trades and Labour Council of Canada has already taken steps to select a strong delegation, but it may be taken for granted that it will be from Australia, where the industrial side of the movement is so strong, and where, indeed, it governed long before a Labour administration here seemed possible, that the strongest detachment will come.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Principal subjects for consideration, as provisionally arranged, will to some degree parallel those considered at the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences last year, and it is hoped that, as a result of the deliberations, something like an Imperial labour policy on these issues will be evolved. They will include:—

Development of Inter-Empire Trade. Emigration. Status of subjects within the Empire, and others complementary and incidental.

So far as emigration is concerned, a volte face seems to be in process. A few years ago, it was condemned with bell, book, and candle. "Today leaders like Mr. James Wignall, M.P., of the General Workers' Union, and Mr. R. B. Walker, general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Rural Workers, come back from Australia and Canada respectively to give their blessing to overseas settlements as a means of social amelioration.

The conference is almost certain greatly to increase understanding of these and other matters, and in view of the establishment in office of a Labour Government at home, its importance and value can hardly fail to be very great. It will, at least, be a landmark in the history of organised labour within the Empire.

Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on February 13th, said no one could sympathise more than he with the lofty, and of the Prime Minister's speech and with the hope he had expressed, but he could not help feeling that a short term of office would prove that the world, as it exists, was too hard for a survival of the idealism of which the Prime Minister had always been so able and faithful an exponent.

THE ANXIOUS SITUATION IN INDIA.

IF WE ABDICATED.

LORD BALFOUR'S VIEW.

Affairs in India were stated by Lord Olivier (Secretary for India) in the House of Lords on February 26th, to be giving the Government very great anxiety. Lord Olivier referred to the election manifesto issued by the Swaraj party in December, 1923, in which they said they would carry on opposition to the Government of India until it was radically changed in accordance with the will of the people. He had taken pains to inform himself as well as he could what were the ostensible arguable grounds for such an uncompromising programme as the Swaraj party had put forward. He had found that the very general cause of distrust was the resolution which was passed by the House of Lords in the action of the Government of India in regard to General Pyle. Secondly, said Lord Olivier, there was the injudicious language of Mr. Lloyd George in his famous speech, when he said that, whatever might be done to strengthen the Government of India, the British Civil Service in India would not be interfered with. This was contrary to the statement of August, 1920, in which it was declared that the Civil Service would be modified as we proceeded with the establishment of self-government in India. Then there was the dissatisfaction with the salt tax, which had produced real popular feeling against the Viceroy. The matter of the franchise, too, had caused the greatest irritation in India, because we had established in Kenya a differential franchise as between Indians and white men, neither of them being original denizens of the country.

A round table conference had been proposed by the Legislative Assembly. Some means for realising closer contact and better understanding must be sought, and the Government hoped, after due consultation with the Government of India, to be able with the least avoidable delay to decide upon the means they would desire to adopt. In the meantime they appealed to the Indian constitutionalists for patience, circumspection, and co-operation.

Marquis Curzon alluded to the Punjab, where lately a section of Sikhs had come into violent conflict with the forces of the Government, and the release of Gandhi, and remarked that it was a most deplorable state of affairs. In the new Governor of the Punjab, said Lord Curzon, they had a strong, fearless man, and he hoped he would succeed in getting the Sikhs back to the old platform of loyalty and co-operation with his Majesty's Government. He had not one word to say about Gandhi's character; he believed it to be above reproach—but it was notorious that for the last four or five years he had been the convinced and inveterate enemy of the British Government, and the preaching of his doctrine had led to bloodshed in many parts of India. He (Lord Curzon) was told that Gandhi, since his release, had expressed his intention of prosecuting his previous creed. Therefore, presently we might be faced with a recurrence of the old agitation, and the Government had tied their hands. If they let Gandhi out on those grounds, how, asked Lord Curzon, were they to refuse on similar grounds the release of all the other political prisoners? Gandhi's unconditional release appeared to demand some further explanation and better defence than had yet been offered.

He could not imagine, added Lord Curzon, a more unfortunate method of endeavouring to cope with the situation in India than what was called a round-table conference. The idea that India was ripe for self-government could not be entertained by any right-thinking man in England or India. "Not only would any such step be ruinous and disastrous for the Government of India, but it would be fatal to India itself. Our object should be to proceed cautiously and steadfastly on the lines we had laid down."

Lord Meston said the situation in India was about as puzzling and difficult as any that had arisen within living memory. One view was that we should rule India by the "strong right arm" of the British Government, and at the other extreme they had the theory of abdication, whose adherents said that India had no more need of us. No one suspected Lord Olivier of holding the "firm hand" view, but some of them had had apprehensions that he might have leanings towards the "abdication" view. They had in India a bitter, uncompromising hostility on the part of a section of the community who called themselves Swarajists, or Home Rulers. This section meant to break up the whole machinery of government in India, and demanded the immediate liberation of India from British rule. It was not a situation in which Ministers could talk light-heartedly of making concessions. The existence of the movement and its definite aims were clearly before them in 1919, and provisions for countering it were deliberately inserted in the Government of India Act, which was the result of a long and careful inquiry by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. Why, then, should there be any hesitation in handling the weapons which were then thought necessary? It was a matter of congratulation that the Secretary of State had announced that there was to be no Round Table Conference. He did not think there was any evidence to persuade Parliament to overthrow the new Constitution, which had been set up less than five years ago. We must either adhere to the policy of gradually fitting India for self-government, or we must hand over the country to men who had no programme and no considered creed of national welfare. The whole basis of the present Constitution was co-operation between Englishmen and Indians in the government of the country, and the gauge of success was to be found in the work done by Indian leaders in that co-operation.

The Earl of Balfour said he was one of the members of the Government responsible for the Act of 1919 and, although he was not in England at the time, he had not the slightest desire to minimise his share of the responsibility in carrying out a great and most difficult experiment. The course taken was certainly the best course with the knowledge they had at their disposal; and, with the additions to their knowledge which had since accrued—and which were not altogether agreeable—he did not think that if it were in their power to repeat the experiment anyone would hesitate to do so. He did not think that the Act could in important matters be amended for the better. No one was well satisfied with the way the experiment was being carried out in India by those leaders of Indian opinion who seemed wholly to have misunderstood the character of the problem and the character of the duties which our position in India threw upon Great Britain. People in Great Britain were apt to look at this question of the gradual giving of constitutional Government to India as a natural operation; that we were acting simply as a drag upon a natural movement towards representative institutions, which but for us would run a safe, happy, and usual course, and that those in India who were hampering our policy were in reality only hastening the glorious time when free institutions upon the model of the self-governing Dominions would prevail in India. That was one of the most profound delusions which ever possessed mankind. India had one of the oldest civilisations in the world. It had given great religions not merely to hundreds of millions of its own population but hundreds of millions of other Oriental populations. It was absurd to say whether we were superior or inferior, but we were different.

All the world now took constitutional government as it were the natural flower of all forms of culture and civilisation. It was nothing of the kind. It had been laboriously built up through long centuries in our islands. It had been more or less initiated all over the Western Hemisphere. We were apt to consider that a nation was fitted for representative and Parliamentary institutions, for Government by debate and discussion, if it showed great fertility in speech and in devising Parliamentary methods, not the work of the country, but the debaters of the country. That was the external view of the British form of government, which the observer took; but it was a form of government which required national character trained to that particular kind of work to do which was the fundamental duty of all Governments, which to govern. That depended upon the secular training of the people; it depended on qualities the very origin of which were lost in the pre-historic period of human development. Institutions depending upon that could not be transplanted with perfect security. India in its immemorial culture had produced marvellous fruits in its way; but in the whole of its history it had not produced constitutional controversy on matters governing debates such as filled British history. Most of these modern statesmen in India took up our catchwords and professed admiration for our institutions, but without apparently realising the spirit by which alone such institutions as ours could properly work. Everything which was now going on in India increased his sense of depression with regard to the political elements in that country. They did not seem to have the beginnings of vision in this matter of constitutional government. He did not doubt that their speeches were eloquent and admirably delivered. That was not the main thing required. He could not imagine anything less suited to the efficient administration of the affairs of the House of Commons or the House of Lords than that there should be composed of ingenious or eloquent orators. (Laughter.) There was no chance of our having it in Great Britain, fortunately. The British machinery of Government was that by which the community was determined to carry on work in a quiet, sober, and peaceful manner.

They had not shown in India that fundamental desire to make the Government of their country work, without which all free institutions were useless, if not absolutely dangerous. They took the smallest interest in our experiments, which had slowly grown up into free institutions. Their ingenuity was wholly destructive, and he was not aware that they had ever suggested any new scheme or given a hint as to what was to happen if the British rule were to come to an end. By their own admission, all this desire for constitutional freedom was of late growth, born in the British Isles. How did they mean India to be governed when the expulsion of the British was carried out? They might at least give us an outline of a scheme. Were they going to pass a sort of Reform Bill for India, with universal franchise? There never was a country where the difficulties of constitutional government were naturally greater than in India. They had to contend with their own unlimited history. There never had been a vast body of mankind who were more the creatures of their antecedents. Their culture, religious and political, appeared to have blossomed naturally into the complex system of caste. Could they conceive a soil less prepared for ordinary democratic government? These Indian agitators were committing a great crime against their own countrymen and civilisation generally if they set to work merely to shatter what they found with out giving the least suggestion of what they wanted to put in its place.

Not till we went to India was there any mitigation by means of free institutions of the system of absolutism which had immemorably prevailed there. If we left India to herself she would relapse naturally into absolute government. Were we going to show ourselves incapable of carrying the burden which had gradually been thrown on us by leaving India's 300,000,000 to that most certain fate? He could not believe it. There was no alternative to that adopted in 1919. By insisting on seeing how the experiment

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CIVILISATION ON TRIAL. OXFORD UNION DEBATE.

A special debate by the Oxford Union Society was arranged for February 28th in honour of the centenary of the union. Some 1,100 invitations were issued, and from all parts of the country ex-officers and members came together in the Forum of the union, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. O. Searle, the subject for discussion being "That civilisation has advanced since this society first met."

Professor Gilbert Murray (Christ Church), in submitting the motion, said that whether civilisation had really advanced depended upon what constituted advance. There was a good deal to be said for the top hat as a sign of civilisation, but certainly it was less worn than formerly. At the time when the society was founded top hats were worn at cricket and at everything except football; but then football was not really a civilised game. When during the reign of Queen Victoria civilisation was widespread, those who embraced it plunged straight to the centre of civilisation, and wore a top hat and nothing else. (Laughter.)

Mr. John Packer (Brasenose, ex-president), who opposed the motion, contended that civilisation had most grievously declined. Not more than forty years ago there was a golden age, but it came to an end fifteen years ago. In that age life was more interesting than it ever was before; men were bolder and more adventurous. The world was a succulent oyster, waiting to be opened. (Laughter.) He left it to some modern Gibbon to explain how the decline began; the matter was too sad a one for him. Ten years ago brightness died in the air. If civilisation meant anything it meant that youth must be well served. He doubted if the youth of today were better than the youth in the days of the pious founders of the Union. They knew that the world was getting smaller and narrower; they seemed to be moving between high walls to-day, and not in open country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Philip Guedalla (Balliol, ex-president), who supported the motion, remarked that the world was a very pleasant place in 1923 if you happened to have an income of rather more than £1,000 a year; but some progress had been made all the same. A century ago we had discovered America, but we had not discovered the Americans. Balfour, for instance, was the hallmark of civilisation, and at no time had there been such appalling art as there now was to-day. A hundred years ago, moreover, women had not been presented with the twin blessings of the sewing machine and the hot-water bottle, and it was possible to hear oneself speak in a moderate-sized house.

The Rev. Father R. A. Knox (Balliol, ex-president), in opposing the motion, declared that the world had shown symptoms of a sad decline to barbarism. We saw the fulfilment of that great pessimism which was the dominant note of the Victorian literature, most ably expressed by Tennyson. Testing our civilisation by what we ate and drank, he remarked that there was a great difference between England a hundred years ago and the present time. We ate less meat and we drank less beer. All the women were dressed in more expiring salaries, and all the men were looking for them. (Laughter.) In another half-century the women would be doing all the work in order to support their husbands, and the men would be waiting for the next war. (Laughter.) With regard to art, a hundred years ago England was the nursery of Art; now its art was the art of the nursery.

Mr. E. C. Bentley, examining the subject from a practical aspect, suggested that there was a fair chance that during the next years the presidential chair might be occupied by a Czechoslovak, if not by a Jugoslav, which was a very distinct advance upon 1923. It was also to be observed that rather more than a century ago the Archbishop of Canterbury was one of the hardest lived of his time, a circumstance which was hardly possible to-day, as the present distinguished ex-president, who occupied the archbishop's throne to-day, would be the first to admit. Moreover, Punch, which in its first years existed to spread delicate scandal, had long since won its entrée to the best families, and even its pictures had the jokes explained in brackets under them. (Laughter.)

Dr. H. A. James (president of St. John's) said it was little more than sixty years since he first became a member of the society. While he did not despair, just now the direction of society was backward rather than forward. It could scarcely be maintained that there was more love of duty, or more genuineness between man and man, or country and country.

The debate was continued until nearly midnight, and upon a division the motion was carried by 378 votes against 270.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Rotary Club of London on February 16th, Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty, chairman of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said they had now sufficient evidence to go to the public and say leprosy was curable in certain conditions. If the public would only support them they would be able in thirty years to stamp out leprosy in the British Empire.

worked they were not delaying free institutions, but were doing what they could to make possible one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken. The idea that it could be done by a stroke of the pen, or if their hands were forced, was one of the most fantastic creeds that had ever occurred to the wildest political speculator. We could not shrink our difficult task. The burden must be borne. It would require the utmost resolution, courage, and patriotism, and a perfect contempt for catchwords. If it were to carry it to ultimate success. (Hear, hear.) The subject then dropped.



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INDIAN MARRIAGE MARKET: THE AGE OF CONSENT.

Illuminating sidelights were thrown on social conditions in certain parts of India during a lively debate in the Assembly at Delhi on February 28th, on Dr. H. S. Gour's motion to refer to a Select Committee the Bill which, in effect, raises the age of consent from 12 to 14.

Orthodox Brahmins showed a dislike to the Bill. Mr. Amarnath Dutt, of Bengal, definitely opposing it and Mr. Rangachari, giving his support to the measure, but urging caution and throwing doubt on the eloquent advocacy of Mr. H. C. Allen and Dr. Hyder, who both attributed the high infant mortality and physical degeneracy to the practice of early marriages. Dr. Hyder pointed out that Nationalist leaders were seldom long-lived owing to the immaturity of their mothers.

Mr. Jinnah powerfully supported the Bill on legal and humanitarian grounds, pointing out that it conflicted with no religious scruples, as it did not forbid early marriage, but only prevented consummation until the girl should be 14.

Mr. Bipinchandra, although a Brahmin from Bengal, referred scornfully to the views of orthodox Hindus. Specially attacking Mr. Dutt, he declared that the matter had really been settled by economic pressure, for, in practice, Bengali parents were not now marrying their girls till they were 16, because bridegrooms were scarce and heavy dowries had to be given with girls, and this necessitated a longer time for their accumulation. He mentioned that the price of a bridegroom who was a Bachelor of Arts was 5,000 rupees (£300); for a Master of Arts a higher figure was asked. Another member gave an authentic case of a bridegroom who was auctioned and fetched 19,000 rupees (£1,200).

Mr. Bipinchandra concluded by ridiculing Mr. Dutt's declaration that the Bill was against the views of orthodox Hinduism. It was perfectly true, he allowed, that if submitted to a gathering of orthodox Hindus it would meet with complete rejection. Nevertheless, for the reasons given, Bengali parents, said Mr. Bipinchandra, would marry their girls at 20 while pretending that their ages were 16 or under.

The Assembly would show itself in advance of public opinion by registering practice with theory. The motion was carried without a division.

The Committee will report by March 15th, but Sir Mahomed Hailey intimated that the Government considered that no further progress should be made with it till next Session, in order that public opinion may be fully consulted on the subject.

WORLD'S FINEST BABIES.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS THE WAY.

Sir James Cantlie, presenting the awards at the annual women's drill competition at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, on March 1st, said that the physique of the girls of Britain was steadily improving, and that was instigated by the fact that most of the girls of the present day grow taller than their mothers.

British babies were the finest specimens of humanity born into the world. That was due to the magnificent strain landed down by their mothers and grandmothers. Exercises should be continued, irrespective of age. The usual happening was that after a certain age people sat down and took no other interest in exercise, with the result that they grew big where they should not be big, and became lazy, instead of active.

Sir James referred to a club which he started for elderly ladies, and said it had done a lot of good work, although it had lost him a large number of patients. The class had been running for three years, and would be running in three hundred years' time.

He mentioned that the Hon. John Collier, at the age of seventy-six, was still actively carrying out his "physical jerk." He recalled that when visiting a manse in the north of Scotland he was surprised to hear a number of noises overhead, and he asked his hostess the cause of it. He was told that it was the husband taking his physical exercise, and upon asking his age, was told that it was ninety-one.

PROPHETIC MILLINERY.

The launchers of modes not only concern themselves with what ought to be worn in the immediate future, but, if what was seen at the Bal de la Mode is to form a criterion, they may be disposed to anticipate hats and robes. It was a daring and fresh conception to organise a display of the hats that are likely to be worn in the year 2000, but it was a success from the point of view of the interest it provoked. According to the prophets of modes, women are to wear strange headgear some seventy-five years hence. Birds and animals have at various periods been laid under contribution, but, if the creators of the hats worn at the Bal de la Mode have correctly gauged the taste that will prevail in the year 2000, there should be plenty of work for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is, however, not only decorations strange to the present day that the milliners of the future will concern themselves with; it is the shape of the hats themselves. There were visions of hats shaped like old church bells, champagne bottles, and parrots, and there were other models fitted with wireless, telephone and telegraphic apparatus. Another hat was a receptacle for cigarettes, and a mannequin appeared with a strange headgear from which she drew powder puffs and the paraphernalia for making the face artificially beautiful. The fashion prophets were quite content with the shows they organised, and with the sum of money raised. It will be used in encouraging apprentices in the millinery trade.

WHAT IS BRIDGE?

Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., M.P., appearing in a case at Surrey Assizes on March 2nd, stated that a lady's nerves were so shattered by a motor accident that she was unable to hold cards at bridge. The Lord Chief Justice: What is bridge? Mr. Cassels: It is the game which preceded Mah Jongg, my lord.

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M/S. "Africa" ...	1st May	8th June
M/S. "Malaya" ...	20th May	—
M/S. "Annam" ...	10th June	—

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"PARIS MARU"	Wednesday, 23rd Apr.	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.	Wednesday, 23rd Apr.	
"CHICAGO MARU"	Wednesday, 16th Apr.	
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Sunday, 20th Apr.	
"SHUNKO MARU"	Thursday, 1st May	
BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.	Thursday, 1st May	
"BUSHO MARU"	Thursday, 17th Apr.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.	Thursday, 17th Apr.	
"HAGUE MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Thursday, 17th Apr.	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.	13th, 15th, 16th	
"BOBINO MARU"	13th	
"ANNAN MARU"	15th	
"ALABAMA MARU"	16th	
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.	Beginning of May.	
"HAWANA MARU"	Beginning of May.	
JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.	Sunday, 13th Apr.	
"ALABAMA MARU"	Sunday, 13th Apr.	
"ANDES MARU"	Tuesday, 15th Apr.	
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.	Sunday, 13th Apr. 11 a.m.	
"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday, 20th Apr. 11 a.m.	
"KAJO MARU"	Sunday, 20th Apr. 11 a.m.	
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.	Thursday, 10th Apr.	
"KOTSU MARU"	Thursday, 10th Apr.	
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	Wednesday, 16th Apr.	
"BUSHO MARU"	Wednesday, 16th Apr.	

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"FANTOME'S ADVENTUROUS CRUISE."

With snow falling heavily as the *Fantome* was approached the Hon. Ernest Guinness's 611-ton barque-rigged motor yacht *Fantome*, flying the white ensign of the Royal Yacht Squadron, returned to Cowes on March 2nd from an eleven months' voyage of approximately 11,000 miles round the world. It was in many respects remarkable, the cruise being by far the longest cruise ever made in a motor yacht. The party on board consisted of the Hon. Ernest Guinness and Mrs. Guinness, their three daughters, the Misses Allen, Maureen, and Conagh Guinness, Sir Alexander Guinness, a cousin of *Fantome's* owner, Miss Tennant, Mr. Ian Murray, Mr. J. A. Fane, and Dr. F. A. Phillips. The crew numbered thirty-two, the master of the yacht being Captain H. E. Froehle, who has acted as yacht-master to the Earl of Inverghie, Mr. Guinness's father. All have returned fit and well, and throughout the long voyage there was very little sickness.

The *Fantome* left Southampton on March 20th last year, proceeding to Gibraltar and Algeiras, where Mr. Guinness, his wife and daughters, and their guests, embarked. The route taken was Las Palmas, Cape Verde Islands, Trinidad, La Guayra, Sabana, and Colon, through the Panama Canal, to Balboa, and thence to the South Sea Islands, including the Marquesas, Tahiti, Rarotonga, Tonga, Suva, in Fiji, the New Hebrides, and Vanuatu, through the Sagami Canal to the Solomon Islands, calling at Savo, thence to Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, and so to Japan, stopping at Shimizu, Osaka, Kobe, and other places, through Straits of Korea, and up the Yellow Sea to Peking. Resuming the voyage through the Yellow and Chinese Seas, the *Fantome* proceeded to Shanghai, and afterwards to Hongkong, Canton, Borneo, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, where Christmas was spent, Aden, and through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean, visiting Suda Bay (Crete), and thence to Messina and Naples, where the ladies of the party disembarked and proceeded to England by overland route.

The *Fantome*, which was originally the French trading vessel *Alcega*, and was purchased and converted into a yacht at great expense by the Duke of Westminster, has two very powerful motors. Mr. Guinness said the yacht was always sailed when the wind was favourable, but one motor was running practically throughout. The average speed was about nine knots. Thanks to the ship's wireless, although it was not a powerful set, broadcast Press news from America from a distance of about 5,000 miles was picked up, and the party were able to send messages in the Pacific up to 500 miles. The *Fantome* will remain in commission and shortly undergo refit.

PROPOSED REFORM OF CALENDAR.

INDIAN VIEWS INVITED.

The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations has been recently considering the question of the reform of the Calendar. They have been in communication with the Holy See, his Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and as a result they have made the following declarations: (a) that from the point of view of dogma strictly speaking, the idea of the reform of the calendar with regard to the fixing of Easter, and the more general question of the reform of the Gregorian calendar, does not meet with difficulties of such a nature that they can be regarded beforehand as insuperable; (b) that no reform of the calendar, and particularly no decision regarding the fixing of Easter (a question which is essentially a religious one), is practicable without an agreement between the various high religious authorities concerned; and (c) that the changes in existing conditions involved by reform are only justified and acceptable if definitely demanded by public opinion, with a view to an improvement of public life and economic relations. The examination of the question is to be continued by a special Committee of Enquiry. This Committee will take as a starting point the scheme prepared by the Committee of the International Astronomical Union at a meeting in Rome in 1922, and the recommendations made by the International Chamber of Commerce in June 1921.

The League of Nations has invited remarks and suggestions from Governments and from the religious authorities concerned; and the Government of India have been consulted by the India Office. The papers came recently to the Chamber through the Government of Bengal, but the Committee did not remark upon the subject. They understood that one of the objects in view was to remedy "the great inconvenience caused in economic life and more especially in the transport trade by the use of the present calendar." They are not, however, acquainted with these inconveniences, and they could not, therefore, offer any useful suggestions.

The Committee of the International Astronomical Union which is mentioned above summarised its final results in the three following fundamental points: (a) the adoption of a perpetual calendar, keeping 52 weeks plus one or two blank days; (b) January 1st to take the place of the day at present occupied by December 25th; and (c) the 364 days to be divided into four periods of 91 days each, i.e., two months of 30 days, and one of 31, without excluding an auxiliary division of 14 and of 28 days.

It is possible to have the Union Jack as well as the red flag—Mr. Oliver Baldwin. The real protection for England and other countries is to deal justly by your neighbours—Mr. George Lansbury.

WEATHER REPORT

April 7th at 12.15.—Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. The depression or typhoon has passed into the Pacific.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, April 7th, 1.26 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.15 inches, against an average of 7.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, April 8th is as follows:—

District Forecast
Fornosa Channel (N.E. winds, fresh to moderate)

Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, fresh to moderate)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock (do.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (do.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.81	29.81
Temperature	69	62	61
Humidity	89	93	94
Wind Direction	E	ESE	ESE
Force	4	3	4
Weather	o	o	or
Rain	0.28	0.00	1.20
Highest open-air temperature on 6th	61		
Lowest open-air temperature on 7th	61		

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TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAHSING"	Wednesday 8th Apr. 7 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday 8th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"POOHSING"	Friday, 11th Apr. 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSSING"	Friday, 11th Apr. Noon.
MANILA	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 12th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Sunday, 13th Apr. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 13th Apr. 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Apr. 7 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 17th Apr. Noon.
FANGKOK via HOIHOW	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th Apr. 10 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 19th Apr. 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Apr. 1 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"HUSANG"	Friday, 25th Apr. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Apr. 3 p.m.

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"GLENAMOY"	4th May			Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENNAP"	15th May			
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	29th May			

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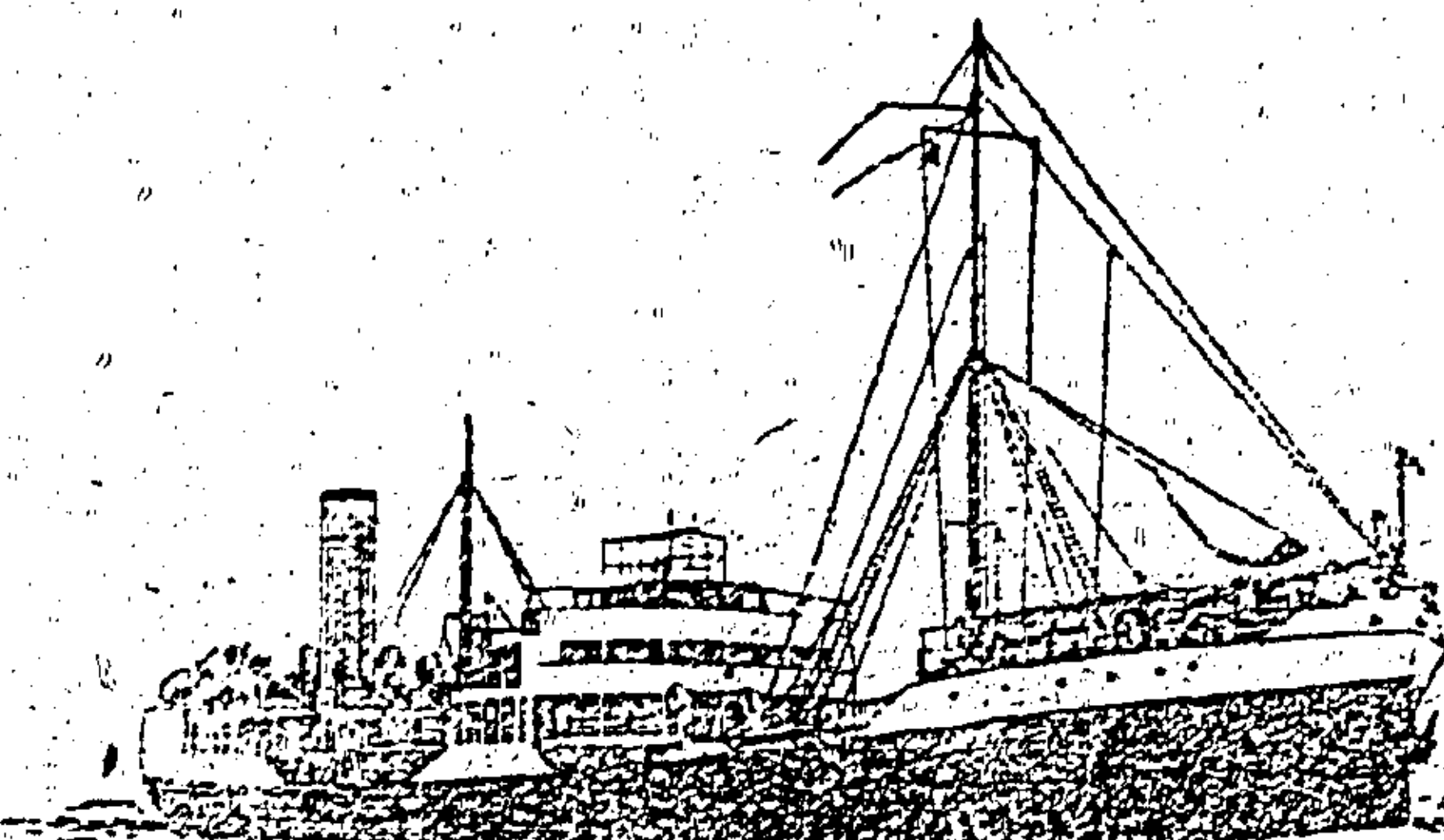
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OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

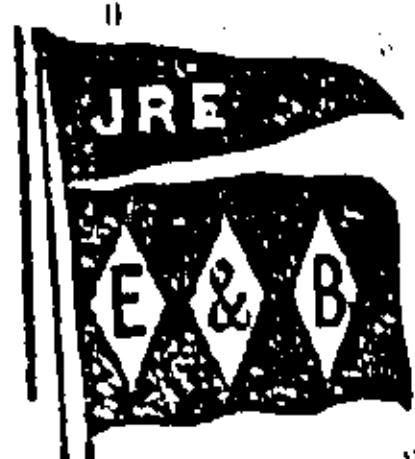
427' 0" x 55' 1" 31' 0" 2,400 tons d.w. x 2,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK, to the order
of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in 1920 WOREE
to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER & Co., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong;

ELLERMAN &
BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF CAIRO" ... 17th April ... Mars, L'don, R'dam, & Hamburg, Do.
"CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" ... 29th April ...

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF CAIRO" ... 17th April ... Mars, L'don, R'dam, & Hamburg, Do.
"CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" ... 29th April ...

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "B" ... 3rd Class "C" ...
"A" ... 1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "B" ... 3rd Class "C" ...
"A" ... 1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "B" ... 3rd Class "C" ...

NOTE—Particularly Charge of Passage Rate by Cargo Steamers.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th Apr.
"KNAKESBRO" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st Apr.
"KEEMUN" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st May.
"CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Hongkong	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong
AMAZON	...	...	13th April
ANGKOR	...	...	27th April
CHAMFORD	...	...	11th May
PAUL LECAT	...	...	18th May
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	25th May
AMBOISE	...	...	8th June

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2nd Class ... 3rd Class ...
STEAMERS 12nd ... 2nd Class ... 3rd Class ...

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accounts payable reserved in the Treasury at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

"... for Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp & DUNKIRK about the ...

"... COMMISSAIRE RAMEL" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due ...

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 8th Apr., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. S. Tarnhill ... Friday, 11th Apr., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PRINCELINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 22nd April.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 313. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnprince. 8, George's Building.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,252	13th April	Singapore & Bombay.
"PADUA"	5,307	15th April	Singapore
"NELLORE"	5,307	17th April	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"CHINA"	7,912	19th April	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	25th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALAN"	9,118	3rd May	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"MURZAPORE"	6,715	7th May	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
"PLASSY"	7,425	17th May	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	24th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st May	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"KHIWA"	9,097	31st May	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"KASHGAR"	8,810	14th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	28th June	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"MOREA"	10,811	12th July	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	12th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SICILIA"	8,813	2nd July	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.
"MALWA"	10,911	26th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,032	9th Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	6th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	4th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,810	1st Nov.	Mars, L'don, A'werp & R'lam.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	9th Apr., 1.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
"TALMA"	10,000	13th April	do.
"JAPAN"	8,052	29th April	do.
"TANDA"	8,058	6th May	do.
"TARADA"	8,949	25th May	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th May	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	8,000	2nd July	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"HOWRA"	5,144	9th Apr., 4 p.m.	Amoy
"GOGRA"	5,306	10th Apr., D.L.	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,052	15th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"KHIWA"	9,097	15th Apr.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	4,000	2nd May	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	5th May	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	13th May	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	8,810	16th May	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILLA"	5,205	20th May	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th June	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	15th June	Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,098	15th June	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	27th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	10th July	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	8,032	11th July	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd July	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR-HIND"	11,430	8th Aug.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	15th Aug.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	6th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,810	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	18th Oct.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	1st Nov.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section in their P. & O. Tickets, Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Apr.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 8th Apr.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"WUHU"	On 8th Apr.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TIENSIN"	On 8th Apr.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Apr.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGCHOW"	On 10th Apr.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 10th Apr.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 10th Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 10th Apr.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 11th Apr.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGHONG"	On 12th Apr.	4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 12th Apr.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 13th Apr.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHUNING"	On 13th Apr.	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Apr.	D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Yokohama), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Yokohama.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KUT"	In Port.	9th April, at Daylight.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 38.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DAORE CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 6th May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FRIUME)

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "AUSSA"	...	Sails about 1st May.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	Sails about 3rd May.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails about 1st June.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 3rd June.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 3rd July.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "NUMIDIA"	...	Sails about 3rd May.
S.S. "TRIESTE"	...	Sails about 8th May.
S.S. "AUSSA"	...	Sails about 4th June.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	...	Sails about 7th June.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"	...	Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 8th July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 7th August.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	...	Due Hongkong 19th Apr.
U.S.S.B. "West Sequana"	...	Leave Hongkong 19th Apr.
U.S.S.B. "West Sequana"	...	Leave Hongkong 26th Apr.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO
WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.
AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect"	...	Due Hongkong 11th Apr.
U.S.S.B. "West Prospect"	...	Leave Hongkong 13th Apr.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR BATAVIA, SEMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

U.S.S.B. "West Farlon"	...	Due Hongkong 25th Apr.
U.S.S.B. "West Farlon"	...	Leave Hongkong 26th Apr.

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

General Agent for

G. P. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
SHANGHAI ...	Haruna Maru ...	8th April
MANILA ...	Pres. Jackson ...	8th April
STRAITS ...	Atsuta Maru ...	8th April
YOKOHAMA ...	Pres. Lincoln ...	8th April
SHANGHAI ...	Naniwa ...	9th April
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA ...	Aki Maru ...	10th April
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Emp. of Australia ...	10th April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Jefferson ...	11th April
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only) ...	...	12th April
EUROPE via Negapatam (papers only) ...	Nippon ...	12th April
London, 12th Mar.	Pres. Garfield ...	14th April
U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Tourane ...	Hui Maru ...	Tuesday, 8th, 9.30 A.M.
Haiphong ...	Song Bo ...	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO due San Francisco, 14th May.	Kowa Maru ...	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Formosa ...	Tai Tak ...	10.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Wai Kait ...	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai & Pootow ...	Atsuta Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Pootow ...	Hai Hong ...	Noon
Saigon ...	Kuang Tung ...	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Devakong ...	2.30 P.M.
Manila ...	Chambers ...	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Wahoo ...	Alpina ...	4.00 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C. due Victoria, B.C., 20th Apr.	Kochu ...	4.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Philippine ...	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong ...	Yunnan ...	Wednesday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles due Marseilles, 10th May.	Haruna Maru ...	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Manila ...	Dunlop ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO due San Francisco 2nd May.	Pres. Lincoln ...	Registration 10.30 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow ...	Kiungshun ...	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai ...	Saigon ...	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Kowa Maru ...	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. due Victoria, B.C., 20th April, & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only).	Pres. Jackson ...	Parcels 9th, Thursday, 10th, 8.00 A.M. Registration 8.30 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Lincoln ...	8.00 A.M.
Hoihow ...	Chambers ...	9.00 A.M.
Saigon ...	Yen Choo ...	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai ...	Ichang ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow ...	Foshing ...	5.00 P.M.
Japan ...	Aki Maru ...	Friday, 11th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Pootow ...	Hai Hong ...	Noon
Shanghai ...	Chambers ...	5.00 P.M.
Manila ...	Saigon ...	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden Egypt & Europe via Marseilles due Marseilles, 14th May.	Atsuta Maru ...	Registration 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Ship sails on Sunday, 13th inst. at 4 p.m.	...	...
Hoihow and Haiphong ...	Leung ...	Sunday, 13th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Pres. Jackson ...	9.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Pres. Jefferson ...	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Lyo Maru ...	Thursday, 17th, 9.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island, 20th April.	Yoshino Maru ...	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden Egypt & Europe via Marseilles due Marseilles, 16th May.	China ...	Parcels 17th, Saturday, 18th, 1.00 P.M. Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Kochu Maru ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT)

GLAUCUS ...	14th APR.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
SARPEDON ...	22nd APR.	Marseilles, London & Rotterdam
MACHON ...	28th APR.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp
EUMAEUS ...	5th MAY	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

ALCINOUS ...	16th APR.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
TEUCER ...	1st MAY	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
RHESUS ...	20th MAY	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

PHILOCTETES ...	9th APR.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS ...	6th MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

ATREUS ...	11th APR.	via Suez and Boston
KEEMUN ...	1st MAY	via Suez and Boston
OANFA ...	21st MAY	via Suez and Boston

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLUS ...	15th APR.	for Shanghai
SARPEDON ...	22nd APR.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS ...	19th MAY	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR ...	16th JUNE	for Singapore & London
ANCHISES ...	14th JULY	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON ...	13th SEPT.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 7th, 1924.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	9/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	9/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	...	9/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ...	...	9/4
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	...	9/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ...	...	2/5 1/2
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	845
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	...	935
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	81
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	...	122
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	169
Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	169
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	169
Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	169
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight ...	nomin.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	...	130 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand ...	102 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand ...	101 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand ...	101 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand ...	102 1/2
ON HAIKONG.—	On demand ...	nomin.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand ...	73 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand ...	73 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate ...	...	3.27
Gold, 100 fine, per tael ...	...	8.20
BANK SILVER, per oz. ...	...	34 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong
 Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... \$24,500,000
 Sterling ... \$24,500,000
 Silver ... \$24,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
 D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Chairman.
 W. L. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. Compton, Esq., J. F. Warren, Esq.,
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Helyar, N. L. Watson, Esq.,
 A. O. Lang, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
 J. A. Plummer, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
 Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1924. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
 A. G. STEPHEN,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... £2,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 A. H. FERGUSON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, May 8th, 1922. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.
 Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 62,500,000
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 FORMOSA—Guan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Finan, Hsinshau, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aiko.
 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samrang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND FINE'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tripoli, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
 S. KONDOH,
 Manager.
 Hongkong Branch,
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1921.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
 115, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £20,000,000
 Subscribed Capital ... £18,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... £18,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... £1,250,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND
 and
 MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Hongkong, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kora Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
 N. C. WILSON,
 Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [38]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 93, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 58,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 59,987,283.54

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Manilla, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Haiphong, Hankow, Pootow, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Pondicherry.

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
 IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 A. LECOT,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
 Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya, Bombay, London, Rangoon, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco, Calcutta, Manila, Los Angeles, Changchun, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Dairen (Dalny), Singapore, Fushan, Yokohama, Hongkong, Newchwang, Sydney, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Amoy, New York, Tokyo, Yokohama, Pootow, Tientsin, Hanoi, Vladivostok, Kal Yuan, Janairo.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at Rates to be obtained on application.
 T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.
 Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [39]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 14, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

THACKERAY KNEW!

IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'"

Three Castles
 The Cigarette with the Pedigree

Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (CND) LTD.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

[NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY] BANK.

Established 1824.
 Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital Guilder 100,000,000 (212,500,000)
 Paid-up Capital ... 80,000,000 (169,870,000)
 Reserve Fund ... 10,700,180 (21,647,430)
 Special Reserves ... 22,860,000 (47,888,330)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
 Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeang, Bombay, Calcutta, Cherson, Djember, Djohakara, The Hague, Kobe, Rotterdam, Soerabaya, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalangan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Legai, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.
 BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. J. STAARGAARD,
 Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... 18,475,800.00
 Reserve Funds ... 9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
 NEW YORK BANKERS—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
 Every description of Banking Business transacted.
 Loans granted on Approved Securities.
 Special facilities for Home Exchange.
 TSUYEE FEE,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]